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8 May 1984

# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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8 May 1984

# USSR REPORT

## POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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## INTERNATIONAL

### CIA LINKED TO LATVIAN EMIGRES, DISSIDENTS

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 17 Jan 84 p 4

[Article by V. Silin'sh, LatINFORM correspondent: "The Action of Light and Black Deeds"]

[Text] "We have before us a microbrochure which is five by six centimeters in size. One needs to arm oneself with a magnifying glass in order to read it. What is this, a microcopy of an ancient book?...Certainly not. The tiny brochure contains the so-called program of the Latvian emigre group "Gaysmas aktsiya" ("Action of light"), founded in Bonn with the blessings of the CIA. Its purpose is the illegal import of subversive materials into Soviet Latvia...".

This was the beginning of the article published in the republic press in December of 1982 entitled "Caught Red-Handed". The material presented an in-depth study of the tasks of this ignominious organization. Its ties with centers of the ideological struggle against our country and with the intelligence organs of certain western countries were exposed. Methods of collecting and disseminating enemy information were demonstrated. The "calling cards" of some of its leaders and their emissaries were made public.

That was not yet the time to tell about those for whom these little brochures were personally intended or to name the names of those people who had embarked on the path of crimes against their Homeland and their people.

Now, when the truth has been fully and irrefutably established, when convincing evidence and substantial proof of the anti-state activity of a small band of dissidents has been gathered, the time has come to present them publicly. In the fall of 1983, the Supreme Court of the Latvian SSR sentenced Yanis Razhkalns, Yanis Veveris, Ints Tsalitis, and somewhat earlier -- Lidiya Doronina (nee Lasmane) to three to six years of imprisonment. They were convicted of collecting and disseminating slanderous materials defaming the domestic and foreign policy of our country and of inciting actions directed against the socialist order established at the will of the Latvian people.

At the same time, all the evidence and testimony taken together once again exposed and morally condemned the "Gaysmas aktsiya", whose false passport indicated under type of activity -- the organization of Christian Baptists, but whose true profession is anticommunism, antisovietism, and brazen nationalism.

That year the case of the Lyon butcher Klaus Barbier was resurrected from the archives of history, and the world society shuddered from the flood of horrible memories. It was as if millions of victims of Hitler's genocide began to speak, demanding retribution for the tens of thousands of SS murderers and quislings who had escaped their deserved punishment.

However, the mouthpieces of the openly fascist public from "Daugavas vanaga" ("Falcons of Daugava") and various emigre "associations", "assemblies", "funds" and "actions", which had the same pro-nazi roots, as if on command turned their backs to world public opinion. They were more interested in reporting the "facts" about the "tragedy" of the Latvian nation and its culture. Their task: to cover the true facts with a smoke screen. This refers specifically to the incomparably dynamic overall flourishing of the republic. Or else to discredit these facts, and to raise a ruckus over any cause regarding the violation of human rights of infringement on personal freedom "behind the iron curtain."

With a tremor in his voice, a certain Aldis Gauiyetis liked to discourse on these topics through the microphones of the scandalously reputed radio station SVOBODA [Freedom].

Perhaps, worried about fairness and human dignity and true to the sacred memory of the victims Salaspilis and Audriai, and the cities and villages of Russia, Belorussia, and Poland, he demanded a fitting punishment for the war criminals Boleslav Maykovskis, Vilis Khazner or Eduard Laypeniyeks, who had been concealed through the efforts of the CIA?

Not at all. Gauiyetis shed crocodile's tears over the justly punished Rozhkain and Veveris, whom, by the way, he himself dragged into the web of the anti-soviet game.

Moreover, Gauiyetis does not exist. Instead there is Pavil Bruveris, one of the closest associates of the organizer and head of "Gaysmas aktsiya", Paul Klyavin'sh.

After a brief period of international discharge, the chill again set in. The western subversive propagandist centers began to move with tripled activity. Ideological attacks are being developed along the line of trade, scientific, cultural and even family ties.

It is on the wave of this anti-soviet sabbath that Paul Klyavin'sh and his "Gaysmas aktsiya" appeared in the mid-seventies. Being a drop-out student, he decided to dedicate himself to serving God as a Baptist preacher. His true mission is now well known.

At first the illegal writings from Bonn brought across the Soviet border resounded with stealthy indeterminacy. "In our confidential correspondence we only touch upon the personal fates of people for the purpose of knowing of each others difficulties and problems, in order to support each other."

Then the mask begins to slip off. The purpose of the organization became clearer -- "to bring light to the enslaved homeland" based on "the association of religion with nationalism."

And now the mask has been cast off completely. Under the guise of tourists, its emissaries and Swedish citizens Valentina Lasmane, Dzidra Liyepinya, Bayba Vitoliņa and others visit Latvia, bringing "confidential correspondence" of a most definite nature. Intelligence sources obtained instructive letters written by Klyavin'sh's hand, giving advice on how to obtain, mask and send on to clients the obtained slanderous information. "Practice photographing, especially documents," he tells "Lutsiya" (Doronina's pseudonym). "It is also necessary to photograph people, friends as well as enemies. If you take pictures of people, buildings, etc. (which will be very helpful to a friend who comes to your city), a description should be prepared on paper, the photograph taken, and the paper immediately destroyed so as not to leave needless clues."

You must agree that this sounds more like instructions to spies than a pastor's admonition. We might add that among the substantial proof of an agent's criminal activity found in the possession of this, pardon the expression, "preacher", were a complex device for detecting radioactive emissions and a set of binoculars and camera mounted into a single unit.

Also found were a stereotype block for duplication and dissemination of anti-soviet leaflets, slanderous literature, secret coding devices, photo apparatus, tape recorders, instigating films, and money.

The tasks of the "correspondents" had two purposes. On the one hand, to incite nationalistic prejudices and to put Latvians at odds with other fraternal peoples. The most worn-out ideological clichés were set in motion which dealt with some sort of deprivation of the Latvian people of their national distinction and persecution for national and religious principles. And also -- direct calls for the restoration of a bourgeois regime. On the other hand, their tasks included the collection of information defaming Soviet authority, particularly regarding "the innocent victims of infringement of human rights," for which they tried to pass off such spies of western secret services as, for example, Skudra, Niyedre, Bumeyster, and Lismanis. Their deeds had been reported previously in the Soviet and foreign press.

It is no one other than "Gaysmas aktsiya" and its accomplices, including those from the infamous Munster Latvian Secondary School in the FRG, who were and continue to be particularly zealous in their efforts to poison the consciousness of part of the youth which is immature in a political and moral sense. Quite recently Guntis Sokins, Kharald Burnitskis and Yanis Tsirtsenis came within their field of vision. "Couriers" appeared in Riga -- Sandra Groscha from the FRG and Arnold Karklis from the USA. Then, Kharalds Ozols and Martynysh Simanis arrived from the FRG for further anti-soviet agitation of the youth. They had been convicted of illegal activities and deported from the USSR.

The treatment was performed according to the set standard: Flattery, requests to pass on secretly brought in anti-soviet literature for friends to read,

and to prepare certain "social photo materials." However, the new recruits of "Gaysmas aktsiya" turned out to be more prone to hooliganism and theft. Nevertheless, the western radio announcers were quick to class them among the "victims of the regime" as well.

In the flier published in Bonn with the pretentious call, "Christians: Where is Your Brother?", Mr. Klyanvin'sh calls them "morally impeccable people." In conclusion, he presents details of their suffering which would chill the very soul. They are supposedly being starved, kept in the cold and deprived of water. He gives no proof of his unpardonable slanderous accusations, nor could there be any.

Let us expose the source of this erudition. Klyavin'sh's two older brothers -- Yanis and Martynysh, the offspring from a family of a major landowner and member of the fascist organization "ayzsargi" in bourgeois Latvia, affirmed "national self-sufficiency" by their punitive operations in the territory of occupied Latvia. And Paul Klyavin'sh himself could also learn much, being in the ranks of the fascist army prior to escaping to the West in 1944.

Evidently, he also counts himself and the members of his far from holy family among the number of "morally impeccable people."

And here is yet another "innocent victim" whom the Bonn preacher protects -- Ints Tsalitis. The spirit of fascist ideology prevailed in the family where he grew up. His father, Maksis Tsalitis, and his two brothers, Yuris and Eduard, tainted themselves with bloody crimes against the Soviet people. Even in the pre-war years, at the assignment of the "abver" -- Hitler's intelligence-- they formed the diversionary organization "teviyas sargi", which, like the police battalions created by the occupation forces, dealt harshly with Soviet citizens. Specifically, Eduard Tsalitis became a volunteer in the tragically famous "Arays command", who was later sentenced by the FRG court to life imprisonment for war crimes. On their conscience are the lives of 30,000 people killed during the punitive actions in the region of Vilnius, Idritsa and Sebezha alone. Ints Tsalitis also followed in their footsteps. In the late 40's, already after the war, he tried to organize an armed band to eliminate people who were building a peaceful life. He was caught in time. Having served his time, he again decided to return to his old deeds and was again rendered harmless. However, he did not learn his lesson. Now Tsalitis has been convicted for a third time -- to six years of imprisonment.

As we can see, this is also an exceptionally "irreproachable" family.

In general, there is a remarkable similarity in the images of those whom "Gaysmas aktsiya" has gathered under its sham roof, and there is a regularity in the path which has led them to their moral downfall, and some of them even to the bar.

Lidiya Doronina was first convicted for aiding bandits who had become entrenched in the woods and were performing acts of terror against Soviet people in the initial post-war years. The court termed her actions as being treason against



the Homeland. Prior to 1981 she was not particularly outstanding in her piety. That year she met with the representative of a branch of the CIA -- the so-called foreign committee of the Social-Democratic Workers Party of Latvia, headed by the long-time anti-soviet Bruna Kalnyn'sh and Valentina Lasmane. Since that time, Doronina has frequented Baptist church services. It was easier to mask her associations in this way.

She collected slanderous information on the domestic and foreign policy of the Soviet state for transmission abroad, and also actively disseminated anti-Soviet literature. Even the headlines of the emigre press articles which she duplicated were rather characteristic: "The Gas Line Which Threatens the Independence of Western Europe," "Gas Pipeline to Western Europe From the Gulag Archipelago," "Misfortunes of Tourists in Riga," etc.

The information supplied in the reverse direction was just as "truthful". The faithful in Latvia still probably do not know that they are forbidden to read the Bible under threat of imprisonment. Doronina was also able to convey this fantastic discovery of hers to the West. Can you imagine how the hearts of the faithful there must have bled upon reading her report that "one young man" was grabbed right on the street for reading the Bible, and sent immediately to the insane asylum.

The emigre newspapermen greedily snapped up such brazen lies, like a hungry fish goes for a bare hook -- even without any bait. That is, without any reliable proof.

Late in 1975 and early 1976, a number of television stations in western countries showed a film about a certain "Soviet camp", which Klyavin'sh presented as "strict documentary evidence of the persecution of the faithful and dissidents in Latvia." A number of organs of the press, including the infamous Springer's DIE WELT and BILD ran photographs with dramatic commentaries on their pages: "Help the Christians in Captivity! Persecution of Christians in the Twentieth Century. Our photograph shows Christian martyrs being sent off to carry out their sentences. We have information that the Christians of all faiths are being watched by the secret police."

"Gaysmas aktsiya" exposed terrible facts to the world. But what is their confirming information, might we ask? None.

It is true, one can see a watch tower, a guard soldier, and a van with barred windows in the film. Any Riga resident, were he to see the film, would immediately recognize that the "prison for Christians" depicted in it was no more than the lumber mill in Chiyekurkalns, where ordinary criminal elements undergo labor re-training. One might think that in the FRG or in any other country in the "free world" the thieves and robbers are kept in gardens of Eden under the supervision of young nuns from the nearby cloister.

In a more or less informed person, the reliability of the information presented by Klyavin'sh will at best evoke a condescending smile. It is maintained, for example, that automobiles with the letters LA on their license plates are prison transport (from the word "lager" [camp]). Since there are

a great many automobiles with such plates, one might think that the thousands of transport vehicles which are so designated are only engaged in transporting an endless number of prisoners.

Maybe one of the naive western readers will go for this falsification. However, it is a laughing stock for any schoolboy from Latvia, who knows very well that LAG is simply an innocent designation of a series of motor transport as, say LAN, LAO or LAT.

The appearance of the above-mentioned film coincided with the move by the Bruverisov family, former citizens of the USSR, to the FRG. Remember, we already named one of them, the one who speaks in the voice of Aldis Gauiyetis for the radio station SVOBODA. This "morally irreproachable man", from the standpoint of his master and relative Klyavin'sh, began his career in 1968 by being tried for a clear criminal act -- stealing cars. Then, after Klyavin'sh's daughter met and later married the older brother Pavil -- Daniyel's-- during a tourist trip to Latvia, things got more serious. The anti-state activities began. The third brother, Olaf, was also involved in these. The inevitable payment followed.

After a short term of imprisonment, Pavil and Olaf and their father Andreys Bruveris decided to reunite with the family, i.e., with Daniyel's, who by that time had relocated to his wife in Bonn.

Well, after all, a relative's reunion is a sacred matter. The Soviet organs did not hinder them from leaving their homeland. However, it was not simply the family ties, so to speak, that brought the Bruveris's under the wing of Paul Klyavin'sh, but also their spiritual kinship.

Like the relatives of the head of "Gaysmas aktsiya", the older Bruveris served the German-fascist occupation forces during the war as a policeman. Then he confirmed his "irreproachable moral character" in the late 40's, when he was convicted of misappropriating public property in very large quantities. He left his homeland with a packet of dollars hidden in his boot heels. It was only the condescending nature of the Soviet authorities which helped him to avoid the usual punishment for a criminal offense.

As a sign of their "devotion", the brothers Bruveris began to lie and slander their people. SVOBODA gladly gave its tribune over to Pavil, while Olaf embarked upon a lecture tour telling of the "horrors" of Soviet reality. To the honor of his listeners, his anti-Soviet fables did not produce the necessary impact. A Latvian emigrant living in Australia testifies: "Currently O. Bruveris, who recently left Latvia, has come to Australia. He travels around abroad like a village woman, telling of the horrors which are taking place in Latvia. I am not interested in this buffoonery. The beginning seems attractive to him, but he will have a rude awakening. Having left our homeland, we too thought that we are going to heaven, but our final destination turned out to be hell."

However, the Bruveris's took with them not only hatred of Soviet reality and underground dollars. Figuratively speaking, the soul of Yanis Rozhkain was

with them as well. It is toward it that "Gaysmas aktsiya" directed its "blessings."

For some time, the pages of a number of emigre publications have begun printing tendentiously selected facts and openly anti-Soviet photographs. Sometimes they will show a picture of a house slated for demolition, and the explanation will be: this is how the Latvians are suffering. Sometimes a photograph of a nationalistic poster on the doors of an old church will appear. And, of course, the comment is: "the struggle against russification goes on." The secret of the appearance of these "documents" is no wonder. It was Rozhkain himself, along with his enlisted Veveris, who hung the prepared libels in an unpopulated place, hurriedly photographed them, and quickly disappeared, not forgetting to take with them their "strictly documentary evidence."

This is how the over-blown actions, pardon the pun, of "Gaysmas aktsiya" were escalated. Resting on fabricated false testimony, it fooled not only public opinion, but even its own masters. In the process of the judicial investigation, its close ties with the LSDRP [Latvian Social-Democratic Party] foreign committee in Sweden and a number of other subversive anti-Soviet centers were established. All of them, as we know, are paid from the coffers of the American CIA and the intelligence services of certain other countries.

Obviously, whoever pays the money also orders the content of the tune. We have named the executors of the provocative "tunes" with P. Klyavin's organization. They turned out to be an insignificantly small group. However, the demand is great. Recently, in addition to the existing tens, other various anti-Soviet centers are being hatched. They are in dire need of sources of information hostile to socialism. They rest on a shakey base. This is why several customers circled around Rozhkain alone, all at the same time.

Among them was a certain Tsorn, who emigrated in 1981 from the Latvian SSR to the FRG. At present he is one of the coordinators of the anti-communist choir singing the tune of the dissidents. Tsorn himself confessed his involvement in Rozhkain's moral perversion when he was detained by Soviet authorities on the territory of the USSR, already as a "tourist". It was Rozhkain who gave him the lessons in cryptography and photography with the aid of the corresponding instructions.

It is doubtful that Rozhkain's dealings will bring approval or even sympathy in members of the Riga Baptist community. He was unable to get along not only with the socialist order, but also with his own former community brethren, who, in his opinion, danced to the tune of the state. Certain strict religious moral standards also did not suit him.

But what aplomb, self-righteousness and total intolerance for other opinions the voices of "Aktsiya" display! Rozhkain taught those of the same faith, and, having parted with them on the grounds of ideological and moral differences, attempted to create his personal sect with its own "order". If the president

of the USA Jimmy Carter (a Baptist by faith -- editor's note) is involved in politics, then I can be involved in it too," he once said. Obviously, modesty was not one of Rozhkalin's virtues.

Paul Klyavin'sh also exhibits the same habits. He is angry particularly at the present Latvian intelligentsia (Soviet, obviously), accusing it of being self-seeking to a man, and in general -- at all the Latvian people, whom he accuses of cowardice and treason, since the Latvians are not following his "preachings". He has usurped the right to speak in the name of Christ himself, expressing his indignation at all the "Christians of the free world" for not lending their voices in support of the spies and ideological diversionists.

Well, after all, we can understand them very well. All the honest people of the world not have one main and common concern: to save the world from nuclear catastrophe and the ruinous consequences of President Reagan's crusade against communism.

"Gavsmas aktsiya" has an entirely different purpose. It is fully compatible with the viewpoint of the former Minister of Public Affairs of bourgeois Latvia and active participant in reactionary emigre meetings A. Merzinya. He announced that one should not fear "a repeat of Oswiecim and Hiroshima in a much greater volume" in pursuing the struggle against the Soviet Union. Fortunately, these people have a short reach.

This is why Klyavin'sh and his former and present associates are so puffed up, endeavoring to give weight to their organization, which is supposedly supported first by the "Latvian movement for independence," then by the "committee for Latvian democratic youth," etc.

There are, of course, no such committees or movements. They are another falsification, the raving of the maniacal anti-soviet fantasies of Klyavin'sh's masters -- Bruno Kalnyn'sh and his ilk. They are also a calculated means to prove the unprovable with the aid of information: the presence of any organized resistance in the USSR or in Soviet Latvia. The only people who could seriously believe this would be those who are ill with incurable nostalgia for lost privileges and income, and who dream hopelessly of the return of forever bygone days.

They do not have and cannot have a future. This is because the Latvian people have attained their true independence and right for flourishing of national culture and development of all sectors of the economy, showing examples of true internationalism, in the years of the revolution, and they have been able to defend them in the battles for Soviet power.



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**P**lease take note: You are not in compliance with the Federal Trade Commission's (FTC) recent ruling that requires that all companies that sell to children be able to verify that the children are who they say they are. The FTC's ruling is part of a broader effort to protect children's privacy and to ensure that companies that sell to children are able to verify that the children are who they say they are. The FTC's ruling is part of a broader effort to protect children's privacy and to ensure that companies that sell to children are able to verify that the children are who they say they are.

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[illegible]

<sup>1</sup> The authors are grateful to the anonymous referees for their helpful comments and suggestions.

1. The issue is important and not the primary focus of the study. The National Health and Medical Research Council has been involved in the issue since 1990, and the research is a major priority for the Council. The Council will not fund the research.





[illegible]

The general findings of the study are useful for putting the 2000 survey results into broader context. The 2000 survey was the first survey conducted in the Middle East, and the data revealed that the respondents' behavior will respond to the 2000 survey results.

Continuing in 1991, the Third Day later became a permanent band. Another opening in the local musical community in 1991, Greg Brown called Jimmy Hanks, the founder of Rock of the 80s, to offer him a job as the lead singer. Hanks accepted. Their album, *1991*, was a huge success and earned the band the first of many awards and a national tour.

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[illegible]

The subject has been the topic of much research over the years. In 1960, James Watson and Francis Crick published their paper on the structure of DNA, which was a major breakthrough in understanding the genetic code. This led to the development of the field of molecular biology, which has since become one of the most important areas of research in biology. The discovery of the structure of DNA was a major milestone in the history of science, and it has led to many important advances in our understanding of life.



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Moreover, partial and separate measures impede a full solution of the Middle East problem. All this does not concentrate, but disperses the general potential for settlement, because when separate deals are struck, the side confronting the Israeli aggressor grows weak, as in the Arab motives for a general settlement. Thus the influence of the various countries in a "balanced committee" is being reduced and the Palestinian issue is blocked or even removed from the agenda.

The Middle East is living through the hardest period in its history. The consistent destructive influence of the US policy on that region has brought a still greater tragedy for the peoples living there and increasing universal peace.

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First, the tragic events in Jerusalem have been internationalized. The territory has been under occupation which was perpetuated by a Palestinian command and in the course of which dozens of innocent people were killed. Such a situation requires a scrutiny of the origin of the bloody conflict between the Palestinians and the Jews.

The Soviet Union has not ignored, nor does it ignore, that the deadly attacks carried out by certain forces in the Palestinian movement harm the civilian population. The Soviet public expresses deep regret in view of the loss of innocent lives and demands [have'a] the creation of conditions necessary to prevent bloody incidents. The Soviet Union and its people have always been opposed to terrorist activities against civilian populations. The founder of the Communist Party and the Soviet Union, Lenin, always noted that it is not by means of terror but only by means of popular political struggle, staged by a massive united laborers' front, that the liberation of people can ultimately be achieved.

In this context it is worthwhile pointing out Land Day events in Israel and in the territories. These gave a convincing expression to the helplessness of the occupying regime's terror in the face of the united front demonstrated by the Arab masses who are struggling to regain their rights.

There is no doubt that deadly acts such as that perpetrated in Jerusalem are an expression of frustration and despair and not a component in the framework of a political struggle. At the same time, despite the feelings of fury and protest which are a natural reaction to such incidents, quite a few in Israel clearly understand the motives of the other side. Numerous Palestinian youths who have remained homeless, without a living or a homeland, do not presently--especially following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon--see a way other than that of armed struggle. Many of them have already fallen in the war against those who denied them their right for an independent and sovereign existence. It may be said today that the majority of the Palestinians no longer understands how it is possible to live without a war.





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Under Communist propaganda, socialists are being recruited not in the traditional factory-oriented manner but rather the recruitment of revolutionary parties. With the diminishing revolutionary orientation, the role of these parties is decreasing, their positions in anti-political life are growing stronger and their work with the broad popular masses are expanding. The CPSU Central Committee for its part in the 26th party congress noted that in the struggle with a socialist orientation "the revolutionary parties, understanding the interests of the broad masses of working people are growing stronger" ("Materials 23rd & 24th CPSU Congresses of the 26th CPSU Congress), Moscow 1965, p. 111.

Several types of revolutionary parties exist in the socialist-  
tically-oriented countries. They are the national-democratic,  
revolutionary-democratic and the vanguard revolutionary-  
democratic parties: these progressive parties differ in terms of  
their orientation towards revolution and democratization and their  
acceptance of the ideas of scientific socialism. A characteristic  
feature of the vanguard revolutionary-democratic parties  
(which will be called the vanguard parties for short) is their  
declaration that scientific socialism is the basis of their  
ideological, organizational and political activities. "A vanguard  
party is a transitional type of party between a revolutionary-  
democratic one and a Marxist Leninist one" ("Sotsialisticheskaya  
orientatsiya osvobodivshikhsya stran" [The Socialist  
Orientation of the Liberated Countries], Moscow, 1981, p. 123).  
The vanguard parties include: The People's Democratic Party of  
Afghanistan (PDPA), which was established in 1965, The Congolese  
Labor Party (CLP), established in 1969, the Popular Movement for  
the Liberation of Angola--Labor Party (MPLA--Labor Party), established  
in 1977, the Frelimo Party, established in 1977, the  
Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP), established in 1978 and others.



It appears the ongoing international pressure has not helped substantially to influence policies in favor of the peace in the Democratic and Revolutionary Republics of Congo. Indeed, and in spite of this international activity and organizational support, even in the past year, as Dr. A. KHALIL recently noted, "it seems certain that there is less opportunity of opening up the long term issue of Western-backed intervention against the result of the present transformation of Revolutionary-democratic power and organization." (Memorandum Submitted April Twentieth to African Affairs, United Nations Commission, Expertise in the Resolution and Harmonization of Conflicts, Nairobi, Kenya, 1975, p. 100).

As this research stage is subject to the widespread criticism we present:

The number and total weight of the fish in the majority of the samples are tabulated in the table (see next page).

The leading force of the vanguard parties in the socialist-  
oriented countries is established in their constitutions and  
other important state and party documents. For example, the  
Constitution of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDY)  
says in Article 1 that the "Yemeni Socialist Party, armed with  
the theory of scientific socialism, is the leading and guiding  
force of society and the state. It determines the general per-  
spective for the development of society and the direction of the  
state's domestic and foreign policy" ("Constitution of the PDY,"  
Aden, 1978, pp 5-6).

The Charter of the Frelimo Party (Article 5) notes that "Frelimo is the leading force of the Mozambique state and society. It is fighting to establish and consolidate the leading role of the working class, to strengthen the alliance of the workers and peasants and all patriotic and democratic forces in Mozambique as

[illegible]

Receptors and antibodies, synthesized in cells of the immune system, are highly specific, but there are no specific tests for the detection of antibodies and the number of receptors.

The draft of the program of action for the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan was (and still is) the work of the new revolutionary socialist political system of Afghanistan and is its leading and guiding force. It is armed with an advanced revolutionary theory, it brings together and expresses the interests of the workers, peasants and all working people of the country; it works out the political line, strategy and tactics of the struggle for a happy future for our beloved fatherland. The party is the best organized and ideologically united segment of our society and one which is inextricably linked with the broad masses of the people" (KOMMUNIST, No 5, 1961, p. 102).

29













In Afghanistan trade unions have been established at all large and medium-sized industrial enterprises, and there are some larger trade union organizations. For example, in 1980 a trade union brought together 2,500 people at a weaving factory in Tashkent, a suburb of Kabul (see PRAYDA, 1 September 1981). Consistent support from the DRA is contributing to the development of the trade union movement in this country. In 1980 the Politburo of the DRA Central Committee adopted a special decree "Concerning the Basis and Tasks of the Trade Unions in the DRA," which defined the basic directions and work forms of the primary trade union organizations, their rights and obligations. N. Farukhi, CHAIRMAN of the Central Alliance of Trade Unions of Afghanistan noted that "In comparison with the past, the trade union organizations of Afghanistan have acquired a completely new life... Their field of action has expanded, they have become a viable organism in society... Even two years ago the capital had fewer than 10 organizations with a total of 15,000 members. Today there are nearly 300 of these organizations, and they have about about 100,000 members. The Kabul trade union organizations have set up 130 libraries; 380 groups to eliminate illiteracy have been organized with trade union assistance and 30 wall newspapers are being put out" (see RUBEZHOM, No 30, 1982, p 13). The DRA trade unions are playing an important role in the defense of the revolution's gains. Eighty percent of the plants and factories in Afghanistan are protected by trade union forces. Under the leadership of the DRA trade unions there will be expanded labor competition, which contributes to improvements in labor productivity and to the fulfillment of production plans.

Trade unions, detachments of the people's militia and other mass organizations and associations of the working people, which operate under the leadership of the vanguard parties or which support their policies, undoubtedly contribute to increasing the political consciousness of the working class and its role in the public life of the socialistically-oriented countries.

The vanguard parties devote a great deal of attention to the establishment of conditions which favor the participation of the working class and other working people in the elections for the organs of people's power and their subsequent activities. In Mozambique, for example, the nomination of candidates for positions as deputies to the local organs of people's power took place in 1977 at open meetings of labor collectives and was expressed in the form of a broad political campaign which confirmed the trust of the working masses in their party.

The MPLA--Labor Party carried out large-scale preparatory work for the first elections to the republic's People's Assembly and







end of 1981. During the years 1977-1979 more than 2,200 people received training at the party schools of the People's Republic of Angola; moreover, 40 percent of those who attended were representatives of the country's working class. The country's first rabfak (workers' school) was established at Kabul University in 1981. Following entrance examinations, 489 students were accepted from the pool of applicants who work during the day at factories and plants in the capital. One- and two-year evening preparatory courses for workers and craftsmen who do not have a complete secondary education were opened at the university.

Definite success in the struggle against illiteracy has been achieved in the socialistically-oriented countries. Illiteracy among the working people of the PDRY has been largely eliminated, and more than half a million Angolans have learned to read and write during a four-year campaign against illiteracy. The illiteracy level of the population was reduced from 90 to 66 percent (See PRAVDA, 2 January 1981). Afghanistan has in operation 28,000 courses to eliminate illiteracy, and in 1982 they were completed by 638,000 people (See AZIYA I AFRIKA SEGODNYA, No 1, 1983, p 24). In Ethiopia the illiteracy level of the population has been reduced from 93 to 46.6 percent in the years since the 1974 revolution (See "Documents and Resolutions of the 2nd COPWE Congress," p 62). UNESCO awarded Angola and Ethiopia the N.K. Krupskaya prize for their successes in the struggle against illiteracy.

Because a significant portion of the population in the socialistically-oriented countries is still illiterate or semiliterate, the vanguard parties are devoting particular attention to radio propaganda for the ideas of scientific socialism, and the party leaders frequently make oral presentations to the working people. At the initiative of the vanguard parties groups to study current politics and the bases of scientific socialism are being established at enterprises and institutions in the socialistically-oriented countries. Speaking at a national party conference, B. Karmal, the general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, emphasized that "at present the party has no more important task than that of bringing the revolutionary party message to every inhabitant of our country and of awakening all strata of the population to an active and conscious political life...For this it is necessary to carry out different kinds of ideological work as needed so that the truth of the April revolution and the party's policy are brought to all strata and groups of the population with consideration for their position, traditions, ideas, views, and their educational and cultural levels" (KOMMUNIST, No 5, 1982, p 106).

The development of links with the international communist movement is important for the improvement of the vanguard parties' ideological-indoctrination work. A series of international theoretical conferences and symposia, which included participation by

representatives of the communist and revolutionary-democratic parties, were held in the 70's. Ties between the CPSU and the vanguard parties are being strengthened. In the early 80's party delegations from the YSP, the MPLA--Labor Party, the CLP and the Frelimo Party visited the USSR.

During the March 1983 visit to the USSR by the party and government delegation from the People's Republic of Mozambique there was a friendly meeting between Yu.V. Andropov and Samora Moises Machel, president of the PRM and chairman of the Frelimo Party. "During the exchange of opinions concerning cooperation between the CPSU and the Frelimo Party it was confirmed," the joint Soviet-Mozambique communique says, "that the development of fraternal relations between the two parties, which are based on principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism have great significance for the entire complex of Soviet-Mozambique relations and for the world revolutionary movement... Both sides expressed profound satisfaction with the results of the Soviet-Mozambique talks, which constituted a new step in the consolidation and further development of fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mozambique" (PRAVDA, 6 March 1983).

The vanguard parties play a leading role in a number of the socialist-oriented countries. The further consolidation of the vanguard parties according to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the expansion of their role in society constitute the leading socio-political trend in the development of these countries.

The USSR and the other socialist countries will continue to develop comprehensive cooperation with the socialist-oriented states. In a speech at the June (1983) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, Yu.V. Andropov emphasized that "the countries which are closest to us in the former colonial world are those which have chosen a socialist orientation. We are united with them not only by shared foreign policy goals, which are anti-imperialist and peace-loving in nature but also by common ideals of social justice and progress... The socialist countries feel solidarity with these progressive states, they extend assistance to them in the sphere of politics and culture and they contribute to the strengthening of their defenses. We are also helping ... with their economic development" (Materialy Plenuma TsK KPSS, 14-15 June 1983, [Materials of the CC CPSU Plenum of 14-15 June 1983], Moscow, 1983, p 23).

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8543

CSO: 1807/167



## INTERNATIONAL

### WEST'S UKRAINIAN STUDIES CENTERS SCORED FOR 'ANTI-SOVIETISM'

Kiev RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 17 Mar 84 p 3

[Article, published under the heading "Anatomy of Anticommunism," by Doctor of Historical Sciences L. Nahorna: "'Ukrainian Studies' Provocateurs: What They Preach and How They Operate"]

[Text] Comrade K. U. Chernenko noted in his address at the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum that imperialist "hawks," whose class hatred of socialism outweighs their sense of reality, and sometimes common sense as well, are refusing to abandon their intentions of meddling in the internal affairs of the socialist countries, in hopes of doing damage to their societal system. Information-propaganda intervention by imperialism against world socialism pursues the task of providing a pseudoideological foundation under the policy of expansionism in the military-strategic, political, and economic domains.

Our ideological adversary places considerable hopes on nationalism. The anti-communist strategy of "relying on nationalism" directly promotes the creation of an atmosphere of war psychosis, distrust in relations between nations, provocation of conflicts, and hostility between peoples. Correctly viewing the triumphal advance of the ideas of proletarian internationalism throughout the world as a threat to the very existence of the capitalist system, bourgeois propaganda is attempting to utilize bourgeois-nationalist views and attitudes to undermine the world-historic influence of socialism and to "destabilize" the socialist system.

The "brain trusts" of anticommunism are presently working particularly intensively on devising tactics of ideological penetration of the socialist countries. In particular, the activities of "Soviet studies" centers are being stepped up. A bill was introduced in the U.S. Congress in September of last year, which called for establishing a 50 million dollar fund "to assist new research on the Soviet Union."

A substantial portion of these and other expenditures are going for maintaining numerous bourgeois "Ukrainian studies" establishments. The unabating interest in our republic being shown by anti-communist centers has nothing in common with scholarly aims, although this interest is always couched in such a guise. U.S. Senators and Representatives eagerly address the "Ukrainian problem," making "interest in the Ukraine" directly linked with ideological

substantiation of the anti-Soviet policy of U.S. ruling circles. It occupies a permanent place in the activities of bourgeois Slavic studies establishments, particularly the numerous "Russian" institutes and research centers attached to U.S. universities. Finally, particular interest in this subject is shown by "scholarly establishments" of the Ukrainian reactionary emigré community. Miserable propaganda centers, which exist through the largesse of imperialist intelligence services, hide behind the ostentatious titles of the so-called Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian Free University, and Shevchenko Scholarly Society.

The "scholarly product" of the reactionary emigré community is cooked up with such primitive recipes and is so permeated with base nationalism that for many years professional "Sovietologists" considered it necessary to distance themselves from it in one way or another. In a situation of aggravation of "psychological warfare" by imperialism against world socialism there is occurring, however, an increasing rapprochement between the position held by "Sovietologists" and that of bourgeois nationalist "Ukrainian studies specialists." New centers of emigré "scholarship" established in the 1970's, such as the Harvard Ukrainian Studies Institute and the Canadian Ukrainian Studies Institute attached to the University of Alberta, have become singular bearers of "academic anti-Sovietism," especially the special "research" program on Soviet nationalities problems which has existed in the United States since 1970.

The path which our republic has trod during the years of Soviet rule is marked by its rapid ascent to the heights of social advance. Statistics attest to this fact most eloquently. In a period of 60 years the Ukraine's industrial output has increased almost 300-fold! Our republic is characterized by a high level of development of productive resources, vast production potential, and a highly diversified structure of industry.

These and other facts, which constitute vivid evidence of the advantages of a unified national economic complex and a unified multinational state, are not so easily refuted. Therefore bourgeois "Ukrainian studies specialists" for the most part ignore them. They select first and foremost as a target of particularly aggressive falsifications the question of the political-legal status of the Ukraine within the USSR. The false guise of "sympathy" for the Ukrainian people on the part of paid "champions" of their interests conceals not only brazen attempts to meddle in their internal affairs but also the endeavor to influence the position of nations which comparatively recently have taken the path of national independence.

Bourgeois-nationalist centers in the West are today seriously engaged in efforts to step up their subversive actions against the Soviet Ukraine within the context of "reideologization" by the Reagan Administration. "It is important to include our actions in various foreign-policy schemes of the West, such as, for example, 'building of an infrastructure of democracy and public diplomacy,' which was proclaimed by Reagan in London in 1982," states A. Kamins'kyy, "theorist" of contemporary Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism.

Imperialist doctrine concerning so-called "Soviet colonialism" is so much contrary to the facts of the rapid growth of the prosperity of the Soviet republics

that it has been repeatedly criticized in bourgeois historiography and political science. Today, however, in the atmosphere of Reagan's "crusade" against socialism, this primitive anti-Soviet myth is being inflated and modernized in every way possible.

Provocational appeals for "decolonization" of the USSR contain a strongly marked political subtext. Proclaiming the USSR to be not simply a colonial power but the "last empire," bourgeois ideologues are attempting to focus the natural hatred of peoples toward colonialism into an anti-Soviet channel. They are not concerned in the slightest by the fact that our country put an end to the colonial past almost seven decades ago. It is the intention of the authors of these phony claims, these old and new myths that they serve the political aims of weakening the monolithic nature of the Soviet State, help discredit CPSU domestic and foreign policy and direct the attention of the world community away from rampaging militarism and racism in the capitalist world.

The above can be illustrated in the example of a recent "product" of bourgeois "Ukrainian studies" -- a "work" by N. Chyrov's'kyy entitled "Vstup do Ukrayins'koyi istoriyi" [Introduction to Ukrainian History], the first volume of which was published in 1981. The subject of "investigation" in this volume is the history of the Old Russian State, but the author "updates" it, devoting three introductory sections to a general description of the Ukraine and its people. Reviving the most primitive bourgeois-nationalist arguments about the "uniqueness" and "special path" of the Ukraine, he attempts to place a deep line of division between the psychology of the Ukrainians and the Russians, ascribing to the Ukrainians a profoundly religious nature and extreme individualism.

The correlation between the international and the national in the spirit and intellectual culture of the socialist nations is totally beyond the grasp of the limited bourgeois world view. Applied to bourgeois "Ukrainian studies," this is revealed in the most diversified fantasies on the subjects of "denationalization" and "forced assimilation" of the Ukrainian nation, cultural and linguistic "Russification," etc. Theorists of bourgeois nationalism attempt to convince their readers that internationalization of societal affairs allegedly has a pernicious effect on national cultural assets and leads to extinguishment of distinctive national life, hindering of national development, etc.

Emergence of the culture of the peoples of our country beyond a narrow national, patriarchal framework and creation of the foundations of a new, Communist culture, which knows no national barriers and serves all working people in equal measure is one of the most important achievements of socialism. Having swept away the obstacles on the road to mutual drawing together of cultures, it has created new stimuli for national development. Common convictions and common conditions of societal affairs have in no way caused an impoverishment of the spiritual and intellectual life of Soviet citizens, and Ukrainian culture is graphic evidence of this.

The cultural policy of the Communist Party and Soviet State inalterably proceeds from a sensitive and solicitous attitude toward national cultural assets. More than 70,000 historical and cultural landmarks and sites in this republic have

been taken under the protection of the state; the 80-volume "Biblioteka ukrayins'koyi literatury" [Library of Ukrainian Literature] acquaints the reader with the finest works by Ukrainian writers, from the end of the 18th century to the present day.

The bankruptcy of bourgeois propaganda lies about "detriment" to Ukrainian culture is laid bare by numerous visitors to our republic, persons of the most diversified views and convictions.

Why is it that the conclusions of bourgeois "science" are so far from the testimony of eyewitnesses? Obviously only because it is burdened by a certain "social imperative," by propaganda mindsets specified in advance. The system of bourgeois "Ukrainian studies" is totally subordinated to the imperialist aims of "destabilization" of the USSR and is incorporated into the system of acts of ideological sabotage aimed at weakening the USSR and the other nations of the socialist community.

The working people of the Ukraine, just as all Soviet citizens, are justly proud of their achievements, attained by them within the fraternal family of peoples of the USSR. The fact that socialism has succeeded for the first time in history in resolving the nationalities question, in establishing fraternal relations among the working people of different nationalities, and in creating a new historical community of people -- the Soviet people -- is a source of constant pride for them. The fine qualities of ardent patriots and internationalists have entered the very flesh and blood of the toilers of the Soviet Ukraine and have become an integral character trait and feature of their experiential posture. It is precisely for this reason that the intrigues on the part of ideological saboteurs are doomed to total failure.

3024

CSO: 1811/47

## INTERNATIONAL

### TRANSLATORS OF PASHTO, DARI PREPARED AT TASHKENT STATE UNIVERSITY

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 Feb 84 p 4

[Article by V. Nikolayev: "From the Languages of Pashto, Dari..."]

[Text] A group for the study and propaganda of the literature of Afghanistan has been formed within the Uzbek Committee on Ties with Writers of Asia and Africa. The group, which includes writers, literary critics, and publishers, is headed by Professor Shaislam Shamukhamedov, prorector of Tashkent State University and doctor of philological sciences.

The group's plans include establishing closer creative contacts with the Afghanistan Union of Writers, leading poets and prosaics of the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan]; organizing meetings with Afghan masters of the word and students studying in the educational institutions of Tashkent, and propaganda of Afghan literature in the periodical press and on Uzbekistan radio and television programs.

Particular attention will be given to the preparation of qualified translators on the basis of the Faculty of Afghan Philology in the Eastern Studies Department of Tashkent State University. Part of the students will specialize in literary translation from the languages of Pashto and Dari.

In the next few years, the Publishers imeni G. Gulyam, "Yesh gvardiya", and "Raduga" will issue a number of publications translated into the Uzbek and Russian languages and dedicated to the literature of the peoples of the DRA. A special scientific-theoretical collection of works dealing with problems of Afghan literary criticism and philology will also be published.

12322

CSO: 1830/356



## INTERNATIONAL

### ILO 'CONSERVATIVE' STANCE, 'PRO-WESTERN' OFFICIALS DEPLORED

LD112313 Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow 11 April TASS--TASS political analyst Oleg Shirokov writes:

The International Labour Organization (ILO) is observing today the 65th anniversary of its formation. It was set up at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919. According to the ILO charter, the objectives of this organization are the improvement of the situation of the working people and the achieving of universal peace.

During the first 30 years of its existence, this international organization, where apart from governments, trade unions, businessmen and managers of enterprises from many countries are represented (the number of countries is 140 today), was often used in the interests of the ruling circles of major capitalist countries. However, the situation dramatically changed in the second half of the fifties, when representatives of socialist countries and countries liberated from colonial domination, and representatives of progressive trade union associations joined the ILO. All this created conditions for the adoption by the ILO of a number of major decisions in defense of the interests of the working people, and of important political documents, for instance, the resolution in defense of the working people of Chile and in support for the Arab population on the Israeli-occupied territories.

Positive changes in the ILO activities irritated the U.S. administration and the right-wing leaders of the AFL-CIO, and brought about ultimatums similar to those used by Washington today when it seeks to bring pressure to bear on another international organization--UNESCO. Washington's ultimatums produced no effect, and in November 1977 the United States withdrew from the ILO. However, it found itself in isolation and in 1980 again applied for membership.

However, this was not the end of the intrigues of opponents of broad international cooperation in the solution of problems facing the ILO. As a result of it, the ILO practically avoided the problem of ensuring the right of the working people and of their organizations to the participation in the management of the economy. The ILO steering bodies do not take any effective measures with the aim to protect the rights of trade unions, and assume a mild and conciliatory stand during the discussion of the violation of rights and freedoms of the working people in capitalist countries. This was the case with the complaint



of the World Federation of Trade Unions in connection with the "bans on professions" practices in West Germany, as well as with the protests over the breaking up by the Reagan administration of the trade union of air traffic controllers.

At the same time, the reactionary forces try to draw the ILO into a slanderous campaign which they are whipping up around the alleged "violation of human rights" in socialist countries. The situation is no better with the ILO approach to the solution of some burning international problems. The ILO, which comes out for the economic and social liberation of peoples from colonialism and neo-colonialism, unfortunately, does not support its words with concrete deeds. The progressive forces in the ILO are subjected to discrimination in the organization through the fault of pro-Western elements in its leadership. As a result of it, the ILO continues to be, perhaps, the most conservative organization within the UN framework.

The interests of the working people all over the world make it imperative that the ILO clearly define its role and program of work with the aim to actively support the struggle waged by the working people against the predatory policy of the monopolies, for the preservation and consolidation of peace, the termination of the arms race and the taking of practical steps towards disarmament.

CSO: 1812/168

## INTERNATIONAL

### SOVIET AID IN DPRK ELECTRIFICATION PROGRAMS PRAISED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Mar 84 p 4

[Article by PRAVDA correspondent, V. Razuvaev: "Light in the Mountains"]

[Text] Not long ago, few knew of this small mountain settlement lost among the southern spurs of the Kanna Mountains. Now, its name, Techkhon, stays on the pages of the newspapers and is heard often in radio and television broadcasts. There is no need to be surprised: not far away, in a deep gorge cut through the mountains by the Teryengan River, the construction of a series of power stations—named after the settlement of Techkhon—has begun.

You sense the rhythm of construction in everything. Along the roads powerful dump trucks scurry back and forth; bulldozer and tractor motors roar. At the building site sparks flash from the electric welding, and the booms of cranes shift multitonned buckets full of concrete. Not far away, excavators are working. Explosions are heard from below. Tsoy Ben Chkhan, director of the department building one of the five electric power stations in the series, explains that there, in the basalt cliff, the station turbine house is being constructed, where four power units with a capacity of 150 thousand kilowatts each will be installed.

"Recently, we completed laying the concrete foundation of the dam," he continues. "Rising to a height of 105 meters, it will partition off the gorge, and will form a reservoir which will hold a billion cubic meters of water."

Comrade Tsoy describes the future power station as though he had seen it with his own eyes. However, this is understandable. More than 40 years ago, during the colonial past, as a 17-year old boy, he went to the Supkhun hydroelectric power station construction site. Since then, his fate has been linked continuously with the construction of electric power stations. Together with Soviet specialists, he has twice reconstructed Supkhun. The first time was in 1945 when, during their retreat from Korea, the Japanese had rendered the station unusable. The second time was eight years later after repulsing the armed aggression of the U.S. militarists against the people of Korea. Engineer Tsoy reconstructed the Toknogan and Unbon hydroelectric power stations, and built the hydroelectric power station series on the Sodus River. The

Later, with participation of Soviet specialists, the largest thermal electric power station in the republic was built, Pukchkhan thermal electric power station. Now, it is being expanded, and they are finishing the installation of the 16th power unit, the start-up of which will bring the station to 1.6 million kilowatts. The thermal power plant, constructed with the technological assistance of the Soviet Union, allows our Korean friends to eliminate seasonal difficulties in this sector, which earlier operated exclusively on hydroelectric power. Today, they provide more than half the electricity which has been developed in the country.

"The transformations which have taken place are very remarkable," Tsoy Ben Chkhan noted in conversation. "There was a time when construction of electric power plants used technology largely from abroad. But here, as you see, the bulldozers, dump trucks, cranes and other construction machines are domestic products. Domestically built turbines and generators will also be installed at the station.

The construction director reported that the machine-building industry created during the years of the people's government is in a position of largely satisfying the needs of the huge new energy construction sites.

The construction of the five stations of the Techkhon series is providing a comprehensive solution to an important economic problem. The fact is that now, on the western border of the country, there will be a massive encroachment into the Yellow Sea, where it is projected that 300 thousand hectares of the tidal zone, or polders, will be partitioned off by dams. Apart from electric power, in order to develop these lands won from the sea more quickly, fresh water is needed--a lot of water. The reservoirs of dams now being constructed at the Teryengan hydroelectric power station should supply it. However, the volume of water flow in this river is comparatively small. Therefore, tunnels are being built through the mountains, and an 80-kilometer channel is being constructed which the waters of rivers flowing to the north--the Biben and Chuman--will help to fill, feeding the reservoirs of the Techkhon series. Their waters will not only power the turbines, but will help wash the salt from the lands newly won from the sea, and with time, convert them to productive rice fields.

The construction collective is currently working at maximum effort. The pace of the concrete workers and crane operators working with them is particularly strenuous. During a 24-hour period, they laid more than three thousand cubic meters of concrete in the body of the dam.

Sin Mun Sik, whom we met at the construction site, is a veteran of this distinguished construction collective. He has worked for more than 20 years on the construction of hydroelectric power stations and has built more than one dam during these years. He has put his rich experience to work successfully at the new construction site, where he was among the first to arrive. He is the author of several efficiency suggestions. Thus, in order to accelerate

last time we met him was three years ago in the town of Tokchkhon, where the collective led by him was finishing the construction of the Tedonga hydroelectric power station.

It is completely natural that just as the number of the stations which Tsoy Ben Chkhan helped to construct has grown, so he himself has grown as a specialist. All these years he has worked and studied. While continuing to work, he finished secondary school and then technical school. In the beginning of the 60's, when we first had occasion to meet at the construction site of the Kanges hydroelectric power station, he already had an engineer's diploma and was considered an eminent specialist in dam building. For the past 10 years Tsoy Ben Chkhan has headed the construction department charged with the construction of the largest objects in the power-engineering plan of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Thousands of qualified specialists in this area have been trained in the republic during the years of the people's government. A small number of them received diplomas in VUZes of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries. In fact, they have become the core upon which the Korean Labor Party relies for support as it solves domestic power-engineering problems. Their resolution is considered of paramount importance here, owing to the fact that the developing economy requires a continually greater quantity of electric energy. Judging by information in the DPRK press, its lack is causing definite complications which are obstacles to development in a number of branches of the economic structure. Eliminating these negative phenomena requires carrying out a program to achieve new energy objectives in the country. This program, as Tsoy Ben Chkhan noted, has been successfully put into effect. He cited some data. Thus, while for the first quarter of a century of existence of the people's government the development of electrical power had increased several times, reaching 16.5 billion kilowatt hours by 1970, during the last five years it has grown to 28 billion kilowatt hours. The second seven-year economic development plan, which will end next year, projects a level of 56-60 billion. It goes without saying that this pace is highly impressive.

"But this is far from the limit," remarked Comrade Tsoy. "Our Sixth Party Congress set the goal of pushing the development of electric power to 100 billion kilowatt hours by the end of the 80's."

Electrification is a branch of industry in the people's Korea which serves as a particularly remarkable example of the fruitfulness of cooperation with the USSR. This cooperation began immediately after the liberation of the country from colonial oppression by soldiers of the Soviet Army. Tsoy Ben Chkhan remembers well the time when, together with the Soviet specialists, the Supkhun hydroelectric power station was reconstructed. This joint operation contributed much to his development, then still young and a beginning builder. He remembers and speaks with great warmth about his Soviet friends.

the supplying of concrete, upon his initiative, the production process for obtaining concrete from the plants was improved. Together with the crane operators, the members of his brigade prepared a tipping bucket with an enormous capacity. The results were obvious immediately: labor productivity immediately increased. In the progressive collective, they not only are equalling, but trying to surpass his achievements. The honor of the brigade, Sin Mun Sik believes, cannot allow such a thing. And so, competition picks up the construction pace. The brigade foreman said that at the construction of the Tedongan hydroelectric power station where he was before coming here, his fellow workers on his shift laid two thousand cubic meters of concrete. He is sure that here, at the new construction site, he will soon achieve and perhaps surpass this mark.

Night in the mountains comes quickly. Here, there is almost no twilight left. With the onset of darkness the construction site is flooded with a sea of lights. They are particularly thick on the crest of the growing dam and below in the gorge. A huge construction site is at work, symbolizing the peaceful, constructive life of the people of Korea.

12318

CSO: 1807/162

## INTERNATIONAL

### BRIEFS

ROAD MARKINGS PROTOCOL--Moscow 12 April TASS--An instrument of ratification has been deposited with the UN secretary general on the USSR's joining the protocol of 1 March 1973, on road markings to the 1971 European agreement complementing the 1968 convention on road signs and signals. [Text] [LD140222 Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 12 Apr 84]

CSO: 1812/168



## REGIONAL

### LOCAL SOLUTION TO KIRGHIZ LABOR SURPLUS PROPOSED

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 11 Feb 84 p 2

[Article by KirTAG [Kirghiz News Agency] commentator V. Berbkin, under rubric "Five-Year Plan: Vital Problems": "The Republic's Economy: On the Demography Scales"]

[Text] The tendency toward the reduction in the intensity of the birth rate has been noted in our republic. That is the conclusion that was reached by the specialists who studied the demographic development of Kirghizia during the past 20 years. It is a conclusion of great importance. The changes in the demographic situation require their coordination with the plans for the republic's national-economic development.

Today the demographic problems have become vitally important on a countrywide scale, especially now, when the changeover is being made to the intensification of social production. Under these conditions the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee has deemed it to be desirable to conduct in 1985 a random sociodemographic survey of the population, which will provide the opportunity to trace the changes in the composition of the country's population during the time that has elapsed since the last census and to obtain the necessary data for elaborating plans for economic and social development for the 12th Five-Year Plan and the more long-term period of time.

#### Shortage or Surplus?

Who hasn't heard complaints from certain economic planners about the shortage of working hands? If such a shortage does indeed exist at many of the enterprises in our republic, then it is by no means explained by the demographic circumstances, but rather by other circumstances, primarily the inertia in the thought processes of their managers, who are attempting to develop production by means of the extensive factors.

As for the actual situation with the labor resources, here are the demographic facts: during the period between the population censuses -- from 1970 through 1979 -- the labor resources increased by 38.8 percent, as compared with 18

percent for the country as a whole. The highest rates in increase in the number of able-bodied workers occurred in Naryn and Osh Oblasts, and in the city of Frunze. They will also be retained in the future, and this will give the republic's economy a serious task -- the task of guaranteeing the complete employment rate of the able-bodied population.

Despite the fact that, as was already mentioned, the birth rate is being reduced in our republic, its overall coefficient is still high and exceeds by 1.6 times the similar indicator for the country as a whole. From 1940 through 1980 the birth rate in the USSR, per 1000 persons, dropped by 41.3 percent, but in Kirghizia, by only 10.3 percent. The high level of the birth rate among the indigenous population in the republic is explained by the historical traditions, by the peculiarities of everyday life and culture. This is graphically expressed in the size of the family. In Kirghizia among the rural population during the period between the two censuses the family size increased from 5.1 to 5.3, but for the urban population, on the contrary, it dropped from 4 to 3.8 persons. And for the republic as a whole the average family size at the present time is 4.6 persons.

It is also important to note that the distribution of families by size in Kirghiz SSR differs sharply from their distribution for the USSR as a whole: in our republic small families (with two or three children) constitute only 39 percent, as compared with 59 percent for the country as a whole. Our republic has a considerably larger number of large families -- those having five or more children. They constitute approximately 42 of all the families, whereas in the country as a whole they constitute slightly more than one percent.

Nevertheless the differences in birth rate that currently exist among the regions of the country are, in the final analysis, temporary. The objective action of the so-called law of population will lead in the long run to the elimination of this difference, to a drop in the birth rate in one place and an increase in it in another. For Kirghizia, like the other republics in Central Asia, that means, according to the famous Soviet demographer A. Kvasha, the intensification of the tendency of transition from a family with many children to a family with an average number of children, and then to one with few children. How soon that will occur is difficult to determine. As yet, one thing is clear: under conditions when the republic has an excess of labor resources, the regional demographic policy must be directed primarily toward the accelerated development of the productive forces, and this is the basis of guaranteeing the complete employment rate of the population.

## Two Paths

The balancing of the number of work sites and the labor resources in the republic is achieved by two paths: the creation of work sites where there is a considerable number of able-bodied individuals, and by the shifting of people to where there is a shortage of them, that is, places that have "excess" work sites. It is precisely that redistribution that the 26th CPSU Congress had in mind when issuing its decisions, in which it is stated, "Central Asia has a surplus of manpower, especially in rural areas. Consequently, it is necessary to take more active steps to involve the population in those locations in the assimilation of new territories of the country. And, of course, to develop there

the production entities that are needed for the national economy, and to carry out on a broader scale the training of skilled workers from among the indigenous nationality, primarily from among the rural youth."

For Kirghizia, like the other republics in Central Asia, one typically observes high rates of development of the material-production base. Whereas for the country as a whole the fixed production assets during the past 40 years increased by a factor of approximately 16, in our republic during the same period, it increased by a factor of hundreds of times. That created favorable opportunities for increasing the scope of social production and that, in its turn, resulted in an increase in new work sites and a rise in the level of employment rate in all the economic rayons of Kirghizia. In industry the rates of increase in the employment rate proved to be even somewhat higher than the corresponding indicators for the entire national economy. The only area that became an exception was Osh Oblast -- there, conversely, the involvement of the population in social production was carried out more energetically in agriculture.

In order to increase the employment rate it was planned during the current five-year plan to use social labor to build and to expand -- basically in small and medium-sized cities -- 22 industrial enterprises with a total of approximately 30,000 work sites. However, the matter is not limited to this. The high birth rate and the existence of families with large numbers of children are leading to a situation in which some of the able-bodied women are remaining outside the sphere of social production. The resolution of this problem will be aided to a certain degree by the broad creation of enterprises and shops allowing for work at home, especially those involving the production of consumer goods.

The existence of labor resources in Kirghizia is a very important prerequisite for the locating of labor-intensive branches here -- branches such as machine-building and metal-working, nonferrous metallurgy, electronics and electrical engineering. A considerable amount of attention is being devoted to this in our republic. The appropriate enterprises have been created and are in operation. The further increase in the size of these production entities has been stipulated also by the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of Kirghiz SSR in 1984.

The possibility of carrying out an active demographic policy is also linked with the fact that Kirghizia has at its disposal rich mineral, raw-material, and hydroelectrical resources. The building of coal and ore mines and the construction of a cascade of hyroelectric power stations on the Naryn -- all these things have had the most desirable effect on the dynamics of manpower in the republic. A new impetus for this has been provided by the creation of the Issyk Kul--Chuyskiy Territorial-Production Complex. As a result, the indigenous population of Kirghizia is not only broadly assimilating the industrial labor methods, but is also beginning to be more and more mobile.

#### On the Migration Swing

The mobility, or, as the specialists say, the migration of people is a very important feature of the demographic processes. The degree to which it is developed determines the rapidity of the formation of the population structure that corresponds to the requirements of the productive forces and the production relations.

The historical development was such that the indigeneous population was distinguished by an extremely low mobility rate. Firm attachment to their birth-places continues to be typical of the local inhabitants. Nevertheless the rapid socioeconomic development of the republic, the establishment of agroindustrial complexes, the assimilation of new rayons, and the growth of the cities are forcing people more and more frequently to move from their familiar localities. What is it that specifically encourages them to take this step? Without a doubt it is not unemployment. It is not the search for a piece of bread. For Soviet citizens these motivations are completely unknown, in contrast to the unfortunate masses in the capitalist countries, who are forced to "wander like nomads" by social tradition -- by the lack of work, the lack of a roof over their head, and by hunger. No, it is fundamentally different reasons that motivate our roamers -- occupational aspirations, trade, the desire to raise their standard of living, and, finally, the romanticism of the roads of labor.

There has been an especially large increase in the mobility rate of our republics' inhabitants during recent years. For example, whereas in 1970 the share of the Kirghiz who had been living at a place of permanent residence for less than two years was 2.5 percent, ten years later that figure had increased. That means that the Kirghiz, with regard to their level of mobility, have come close to the Ukrainians, one of the most mobile in the country, and have considerably outstripped the Turkmens, Tajiks, Uzbeks, Armenians, and Georgians. By analyzing the itineraries in their travels one can also discern recent events in the life of the republic, as well as the places where things are happening today. The projects that the enthusiasts have to their account include the Toktoul'skaya and Kurpsayskaya GES, and new farms in the alpine Chatkal Valley. Today they are building the Papanskoye Water Reservoir, a gold-ore combine, and a new hydro-electric power station -- the Tash-Kumyr'skaya, and are erecting other important projects. To a large extent it is thanks to our nomads that our republic has become a participant in affairs of tremendous state importance -- the building of the BAM [Baykal-Amur Mainline] and Atomash, the turning up of the Non-Chernozem land. . .

Demographers also note another important phenomenon: by means of migration -- in addition, of course, to the natural reproduction -- there has been a noticeable increase in the urban population. During that past decade that increase has occurred in all regions of the republic, but we have observed the most rapid growth in the city of Frunze and the cities in Osh Oblast. Under the conditions of a mountain land, a factor that was of great importance here was the positive balance for external migration, which existed during the period until 1970. The accelerated upsurge of industry and the broad assimilation of the natural and energy wealth contributed to an influx of population from the country's other republics and economic regions. The data for that period indicate that, with regard to the intensity of external migration, our republic occupied second place among the union republics, yielding only to Kazakhstan.

And things could not have been otherwise -- the creation of new branches of industry, such as electrical engineering, instrument-building, and motor vehicle production, required personnel with a special level of proficiency, a shortage of which was specifically felt at that time by Kirghizia. At the present time the number of newcomers in the republic "from outside" is somewhat less -- during recent years the demand for highly qualified manpower has been satisfied basically by the training of specialists in Kirghizia itself.



An imprint on the demographic processes, and, consequently, also upon the economic processes, has also been left by the intrarepublic migration, which contributes to the shifting of the population from the villages to the cities. As a consequence of the fact that the mobility rate of villagers continues to be low, the percentage of persons in the indigenous population is low in the republic's cities. Nevertheless the migration contributes to a change in the national makeup of the population. One can already speak of a considerable increase in the share of the indigenous population in the makeup of the urban inhabitants -- that share currently is approximately 19 percent.

To a large extent the intensification of mobility is promoted by the increase in the employment rate in industry. This is one of the reasons for necessitating the penetration by industry into all the rayons of Kirghizia. This is especially important for Naryn, Issyk-Kul, and Osh Oblasts. In those oblasts, for the time being, the production of industrial output per capita of population is considerably less than in the Chuy Valley.

As a result of the migration of the population, each of our republics is becoming more multinational, and this pertains, to one degree or another, to every oblast and every city. That is why the migration of people, in addition having economic importance, also takes on great sociopolitical importance.

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## REGIONAL

### WORK OF GEORGIAN STATE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE VIEWED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Feb 84 p 3

[Article by G. Lebanidze and V. Somov, special correspondents for PRAVDA, Georgian SSR: "One Boss: The Rayon Agro-Industrial; The Effect of Influence"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has approved the work of the Georgian CP Central Committee in devising and instituting effective methods of managing the agro-industrial complex in the rayon and republic elements. A year ago, a single State Committee for Agricultural Production was established here on the foundation of three ministries. This article reports on the initial results of the new manner of operating.

The news was so unexpected that G. Gviniashvili could hardly believe it. Gruzsel'khoztekhnika [Georgian Agricultural Equipment Association] was being abolished. His first thought was what would become of his collective, the Tsiteltskaroyeskiy Rayon Agricultural Equipment Association, where Givi was the deputy manager. And what would become of the entire material and technical supply system? Something else came to mind as well. His "office" had not really worried very much about the quality of the servicing of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Sometimes it merely supplied spare parts but asked that this be recorded as machine repair. Now this would most likely be uncovered.

The talk about Gruzsel'khoztekhnika being abolished turned out to be not quite accurate. The important service for the village remained, but in a somewhat different capacity. Together with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, it became part of the State Committee for Agricultural Production.

This is an experiment or, more accurately, the second stage of an experiment which began in the villages of Georgia about 10 years ago. At that time, the first RAPO [rayon agro-industrial association] appeared in the Abashkiy and other rayons. They were very successful, especially in improving relations among the various sectors. But they encountered problems too. The majority of the partners entered into the associations but remained under the authority of their former departments. As long as there were only a few "experimental" RAPO's, departmental expenses caused no such problems. When these associations were established all over Georgia, however, the gap between the rayon and republican element became apparent.



The RAPO continued to receive funds through different channels. Lack of coordination was therefore a problem. But what if there were only one authority at the republic level? Two years ago the Ministry of Agriculture came to be headed by G. Mgeladze, previously the first secretary of the Abashkiy Rayon Party Committee, a man who was at the source of the experiment.

"From the very beginning," reports Guram Davydovich, "I felt that our Ministry of Agriculture was only nominally responsible for the situation. There were tens of thousands of machines on the various farms. The ministry did little to manage mechanization. All of the resources for maintaining the fleet of machinery were in the hands of Gruzsel'khoztekhnika. Included there was a large engineering service, responsible not for the working order of the machines but only for plans for goods turnover and overhauls. They usually reported on assignments carried out. But 2,000 to 3,000 tractors on the farms were idle because of breakdowns. And those responsible for land reclamation worried only about the main canals and interfarm networks. They did not worry whether the water reached the fields.

But how was this new organization to be structured? This had to be done carefully and with discretion. It is easy to destroy established relations. It is harder to improve them, not to mention to establish new ones. The Georgian CP Central Committee and the republic government gave close consideration to the proposals submitted on the matter. The village had many partners. Were all these to be placed under one authority? They decided that it was necessary for the time being to merge the most important services, i.e., the technical and land reclamation services, with the Ministry of Agriculture. They assigned G. Mgeladze to head the new committee.

G. Gviniashvili's fears were confirmed. No sooner had the Tsiteltskaroytskiy Rayon Agricultural Equipment Association (at first it retained its former name) come under the full control of RAPO, than its plans began to collapse. As before, it attempted to deliver parts to the farms and to request that this be recorded as repair. It was not long before RAPO had a talk with Givi.

"My plan is coming along very well," he reported.

"We will have a look at the plans," answered the chairman of the RAPO council, I. Pirasmanashvili. "Your plans are overstated. If you ask at the kolkhozes whether so many machinery repairs are necessary, they will most likely tell you no. And if you yourself aren't able to manage it, you'll only be able to supply the farms with parts."

Of course Givi understood deep down that he was not being given realistic plans. And when the time arrived to get the harvesting combines ready, the rayon agricultural equipment association, as before, did not express an active interest in repair. It did what it was able to do--sell the farms replacement parts. The machine operators themselves put the machines in order.

But what about the plan? G. Gviniashvili went to the new committee, asking for an amendment. But revision of targets downward, of course, is not encouraged. Here the case was indeed exceptional. The plan was reduced.

This occurred not only here but in other rayons as well. A new problem arose. Repair of agricultural machinery was considered to be a branch of industrial production. What was the remedy for the problems that cropped up in fulfilling the plans? The committee decided that the production of the auxiliary industries in the kolkhozes and sovkhoses could provide assistance.

During the current year, the state committee has reduced the volume of capital repair by one-half, from 34 to 17 million rubles. Before doing this, of course, the committee had carefully analyzed the needs of the farms and the capabilities of the repair service. The notorious markups and sham documents became a thing of the past.

The repairmen are now concerned about something else. At the entrance to the machine shop of the Zugdidskiy RAPO (the present name of the former rayon agricultural equipment association) is a large stand. Each day notations are made on the output of the farm machines and on their condition. The shopworkers' material welfare is closely tied into these indicators. They began to assume responsibility for the end results. And here is the result. Take, for instance, the Ingirskiy tea sovkhos: last summer, all 43 tea-harvesting machines performed in good order. Because of this, they laid in 440 metric tons of tea leaves in excess of the plan. The previous year, however, they fell short of the plan by 200 tons because several machines had to be constantly sidelined.

This was during the time that the rayon agricultural equipment association was not itself able to maintain the machinery and supply enough spare parts to the farms. Now, RAPO handles the parts. The machine shop in the Ingirskiy and other sovkhoses has come to life again. The repairs cost only about half as much when they do them. The RAPO's technical service has concentrated its efforts on those areas where it is really needed. There are now no departmental barriers between RAPO and the farms. In the Makharadzevskiy kolkhozes, for instance, repairmen are sent from the rayon and they are included in the self-supporting (khozraschetnyy) contract brigades of tea-leaf harvesters. Last year, 9,000 additional tons of tea leaf were laid in from these farms.

"The irrigation network on the farms is operating smoothly," says the director of the Makharadzevskiy Administration of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, I. Salukvadze. "For 4 years, we had been going to the republic Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, asking them to allot several hundred valves for the rayon. The ministry granted the equipment but with the stipulation that it was only for the interfarm systems that we served. Last year, the funds were allocated to RAPO, and it issued the order to install 500 valves in the kolkhozes and sovkhoses."

Today, the land reclamation workers do not distinguish between the main canals and the kolkhoz network. They are equally responsible for the maintenance of the one and the other. This is because the principal criterion is the yield from the lands being irrigated.

The chairman of one of the kolkhozes in the Kazbegskiy Rayon went to Tbilisi one day to request spare parts from the new committee. He returned in the evening of the same day but it was not parts that he brought back but a reprimand.

The problem was this: the state committee did not allow managers to leave the farm without call. Why would they usually come? For equipment, machines and parts. Some would take rather large amounts, naturally for the neighboring farm. And it was not the business of the committee to allocate gaskets and stuffing boxes. All the resources had since been transferred to RAPO's.

This was done so they would not be buried in details and trifles. Such a danger always existed. For instance, how can one reduce the stream of paperwork. Before being transferred to RAPO, each subdivision received directives through its own channels. Now, after the departments had been merged, this paperwork has been reduced at the rayon level by one-third. However, RAPO now receives even scarcely fewer orders and directives from the capital of the republic than before.

"In our office, paperwork has been reduced by half," says the former manager of the rayon agricultural equipment association and present vice chairman of the soviet of the Makharadzevskiy RAPO for mechanization, M. Kvirkveliya.

The state committee for agricultural production is not the simple sum of the three former ministries. More than 1,000 people worked at the departments that were abolished. Approximately 800 people work in the new organization. Forty-six of the 70 independent subdepartments remain. The three ministries had 24 deputies in all. In the leadership of the new committee, this has been reduced by half.

Is this still too many? Overlapping and minor units are still being reduced.

"The reorganization affects not only the committee," says deputy chairman of the state committee, R. Kakuliya, "for more effective management methods must be devised, and an economic structure must be established for the consolidated sector." The accounting, reporting and khozraschet relationships of each partner were formerly set up as each saw fit. This was the source of frequent friction and manifestations of bureaucratic parochialism. Presently, a single production and economic organism is being established.

Does the committee have the means it needs to do this? It does. It is first and foremost a system of planning that is entirely subordinated to the interests of agricultural production. Indicators that had been important to the former ministries but had nothing to do with the final result have now lost all meaning.

indicators such as the number of reconditioned machines or the sum total of goods turnover. In the new committee, all the resources--both financial and material--have been pooled. Without them the former Ministry of Agriculture of the republic often functioned as an office that simply issued recommendations.

What are the relationships between the committee and the rayon agro-industrial association? Currently, RAPO receives both a single plan and its resources from one and the same source. The decision is made locally what resources are to be allocated to the farms and what is to be assigned to the repairmen and those responsible for land reclamation.

Relations between the rayon and republic units are being adjusted. But there are still many cases where things don't join together, particularly with organizations that are not under the authority of the new department. The processing and fruit and vegetable sectors have remained outside of it. The working relationships of RAPO and the kolkhozes and sovkhozes with these enterprises are sometimes complicated.

The new organization will have to build strong bridges to the associated industries. This cannot be done without the assistance of the union ministries. But no sooner had the State Committee for Agricultural Production been established than some of them severed contacts with the new department. Sometimes central agricultural, planning and financing organizations send directions and instructions to the new committee without considering the changes in its administrative structure.

"Only now, after the restructuring of the republic element, has the widely-known Abashkiy experiment come into its own," says E. A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee. The rayon agro-industrial associations have considerably consolidated their influence, become genuine masters of the situation and grown in their independence. The administrative structure will be improved in order to establish a single economic and managerial mechanism for the agro-industrial complex."

The experiment is simply that--an experiment. Much in it will still have to be defined and improved. But the changes in the Georgian villages are visible and distinct. Last year was especially noteworthy. The targets for the sale of livestock, tea leaves, citrus fruits and grains were exceeded. Production costs were reduced substantially. The economic structure of the farms was noticeably strengthened. There were hardly any unprofitable sovkhozes and kolkhozes. The RAPO and the State Committee for Agricultural Production have played a major role in this.

The experiment is continuing.

## REGIONAL

### WAYNO'S TALLINN SPEECH STRESSES PRODUCTION, S&T INTENSIFICATION

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 24 Feb 84 p 1

[Article from ETA [Estonian Telegraph Agency]: "Toward New Achievements in the Building of Communism. Presentation of the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee to the City of Tallinn"]

[Text] The people of Tallinn worked with great enthusiasm in 1983; they achieved new successes in carrying out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. The republic capital has been awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee for achieving high-level results in All-Union Socialist Competition and successfully meeting the USSR State Plan for economic and social development in 1983.

A ceremonial meeting devoted to presenting the motherland's high award to the city took place on 23 February in the Palace of Unions. Outstanding production workers, socialist competition winners, and party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and economic activists of the city were in the hall.

M. Pedak, candidate member of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Buro and first secretary of the Tallinn Party Gorkom, opened the ceremonial meeting.

An honorary presidium composed of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo was elected with great enthusiasm.

The floor was given to K. Vayno, a member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, who was greeted warmly by those assembled.

On behalf of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee and the Supreme Soviet Presidium and government of the republic, Comrade Vayno warmly congratulated all the workers of the city of Tallinn on the very honorable award. He expressed great gratitude to the workers, engineering and technical personnel



and office workers, scientists, and labor collectives of the republic capital for their selfless labor in the third crucial year of the 5-year plan period, for the initiative manifested in the competition and for high consciousness and responsibility in meeting the State Plan quotas.

The awarding of the Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee for the eighth time in succession represents fitting appreciation of the contribution of the city party organization to building up the economic and scientific-technical potential of the republic and country and an acknowledgement of the effectiveness of the organizational and mass political work of the party committees, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, and economic agencies in mobilizing labor collectives to meet the assigned quotas.

The speaker emphasized that last year was marked by new achievements in many sections of economic construction. The scale of the public economy grew; labor productivity increased; housing and social-cultural construction developed further, and the standard of living of Tallinn residents was improved. Last year Tallinn produced almost 40 million rubles worth of above-plan industrial products. The production of consumer goods grew at high rates. Last year construction organizations invested 26 percent more capital than in the previous year. The home construction program is being successfully carried out. There was progress in the structure of capital investments; now more than half of the allotted capital is directed toward renovation and retooling. New academic and preschool institutions were put into operation.

Comrade Vavno said that at the same time we are acting correctly if we will speak not just of achievements but turn our attention also to unresolved problems. Such an approach does not detract a bit from our merits. After all, the Soviet people have always been accustomed to taking the motherland awards, to a considerable extent, as an advance. Therefore, the banner awarded to the city will call forward to new heights and encourage Tallinn residents to work even better this year and to find and put into action additional resources to increase labor efficiency and quality.

The decisions of the special plenum of the CPSU Central Committee also focus us on this. Assembling on the days sorrowful for the party when the Soviet people said farewell to Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, the plenum, with all its strength, showed the solidarity of the party and its main political body and its resoluteness to go farther by the set course, concentrating its efforts on the key problems of the present and future. The basic directions for the development of the country's economy worked out earlier also remain firm. They are intensification of production, accelerated introduction of scientific-technical innovations, and implementation of major, comprehensive programs. They are reorganization of the economic management system and the improvement of the economic operation mechanism.

In his speech at the plenum, K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, comprehensively and accurately outlined the tasks confronting us.



This year the pivot of our socialist obligations is the supplementary task of the party to achieve a 1 percent above-plan increase in labor productivity and a half-percent decrease in production cost. To fulfill this task is a matter of our honor. As the January results indicate, many things are far from being fine. The supplementary task for labor productivity, the most important quality indicator of management, turned out not to be a simple matter for many enterprises and organizations. Part of the enterprises did not fulfill their plan for labor productivity at all, and what is especially frustrating is the fact that a good half of them are Tallinn enterprises. This illustrates the fact that this question cannot be approached lightly, without mobilization of a great effort in labor.

Comrade Vayno stated further that for us labor productivity is now the only factor of production growth. Last year in the republic as a whole, we were able to increase it by 3.6 percent. That is the best increase in recent times. We were able to discontinue some undesirable tendencies; discipline and order were strengthened, and the responsibility of personnel for an assigned task was increased. All of this influenced the results of the economic operation. Never before have we achieved such a significant volume of above-plan production, that is, 115 million rubles in industry alone.

But the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic government are seriously concerned that there is too large a gap between the levels of economic operation of some enterprises and organizations.

Tallinn residents are now dedicating their achievements in the 5-year plan's labor duty to the forthcoming elections for the country's Supreme Soviet, the highest organ of state authority. They are choosing worthy candidates from their ranks to be deputies, and on 4 March, they will all come as one to voting places to cast their votes for the people's choices, for further flourishing of the country, republic, and native city.

Then Comrade Vayno stated: "Our ceremonial meeting coincided with Soviet Army-Navy Day. This is a holiday not just for those who stand guard over our peaceful labor. This holiday is rightfully celebrated by all who served in the military service in their time and who are ready to rise in defense of the motherland at the first call. It is the holiday of the Great Patriotic War veterans, to whom we rightfully address the most heartfelt words of gratitude. This year marks an important event in the public-political life of the republic: the 40th anniversary of liberation from German Fascist occupation. Almost four decades have passed since the guns fell silent in our land, and a new generation has grown up under a peaceful sky. But it has been peaceful because we possessed the strength that enabled us to defend peace. We have the strength now and will have it in the future as long as there is a grave necessity. The Soviet people understand this well, and each one in his place strengthens the might of the native country by his labor."

The speaker cordially congratulated all those gathered on the national holiday--Soviet Army-Navy Day--and wished them good health and happiness.

In conclusion, Comrade Vayno once more congratulated the winners of the All-Union Socialist Competition, all Tallinn residents.

To the enthusiastic applause of those gathered, Comrade Vayno handed the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee to the representative of the city of Tallinn.

Comrade Pedak, who then spoke on behalf of the communists and all workers of the capital of Soviet Estonia, expressed warm thanks and deep gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee and the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee for their high evaluation of the labor of the Tallinn residents, for the attention that they give to the city's economic and cultural development and for the increase in the workers' well-being.

Inspired by the decisions of the December 1983 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the workers of the republic capital undertook increased socialist obligations for 1984. On the basis of the overfulfillment of planned assignments by the labor collectives of industrial enterprises, they anticipate a 1-percent growth in labor productivity and an additional one-half percent decrease in production cost to realize above-plan production worth at least 26 million rubles. It is being planned to provide all of the increase in production volume by increasing labor productivity.

On behalf of the party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and all workers of the city of Tallinn, Comrade Pedak gave assurance that the Tallinn residents will continue to strengthen the might of our great motherland with their shock labor.

V. Kal'k, a worker at the Tallinn Lemonade Plant, I. Zakroyev, brigade leader of the Tallinn Installation Administration of the Santekhmontazh [Sanitary Technical Installation] Research-Model Specialized Trust, V. Ilmar, general director of the Avtotekhnobsluzhivaniye [Motor Vehicle Technical Maintenance] Production Association, and A. Kuum, trade union committee chairman of the Tallinn Water Supply and Sewer System Administration spoke at the meeting. The speakers said that the workers of Tallinn completely approve of and unanimously support the decision of the special plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the positions and conclusions contained in the speech of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. They told of the good work of the Tallinn residents in the past year in the drive to carry out the party's plans and of their firm resoluteness to develop more widely the socialist competition to successfully meet and overfulfill the quotas for 1984 and the 5-year plan in general and to make their contribution to strengthening the economic and defense might of our motherland and preserving peace on earth.

The participants at the meeting enthusiastically approved a letter of greeting to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee.

The following attended the meeting: Comrades A. Ryuytel', N. Yuganson, D. Visnapuu, first deputy chairman of the ESSR Council of Ministers and chairman of ESSR Agroprom Kh. Vel'di, and chairman of the Tallinn City Ispolkom A. Norak.

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## REGIONAL

### USUBALIYEV SPEAKS AT KIRGHIZ CP FEBRUARY PLENUM

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 26 Feb 84 pp 1, 3-4

[Speech by T. U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, during the 22 February 1984 Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Plenum]

[Excerpts] The communists and workers of Soviet Kirghizstan, just as the entire party and all Soviet people, unanimously support the decision of the special CPSU Central Committee Plenum to elect Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. All Soviet people have greeted with enormous enthusiasm the program speech of Comrade K. U. Chernenko during the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, which is a document of great political and mobilizing significance.

Our entire party and the Soviet people, including the republic's communists and workers, well know and deeply respect Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko as an outstanding political and state figure, as a consistent Marxist-Leninist, and as a true companion-in-arms of such Leninist-type leaders such as Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev and Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov were. Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko has been for many years in the leading nucleus of our party -- the CPSU Central Committee Politburo -- and has made an important contribution to the development and implementation of our party's Leninist general policy.

Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's multifaceted and fruitful activity is itself a shining example of selfless service to the party, the people, and the socialist homeland. Konstantin Ustinovich invariably demonstrated the best features of a Leninist-type communist leader in all of the positions which the party entrusted to him. High party principles, a just--but at the same time exacting -- evaluation of the activity of personnel, constant concern for working people, deep theoretical knowledge, very rich experience in practical work, an outstanding organizational talent, enormous personal charm, exceptional human simplicity -- these outstanding qualities of Konstantin Ustinovich won the deepest respect for him among our party and people.

We communists and all workers in Kirghizstan remember with a sense of deep-felt gratitude Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's stay in the republic in

1979 when he handed over a high award of the motherland to the city of Frunze. Konstantin Ustinovich's visits to enterprises, his meetings and heart-to-heart conversations with the republic's workers and party aktiv, and his advice and good wishes for new successes in the construction of communism left a lasting impression on all of us. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's speech during the jubilee festive meeting in the city of Frunze was exceptionally interesting and evoked a large response not only in the country but also abroad.

Permit me, comrades, in the name of the republic's communists and all of its workers and in your name to heartily congratulate Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko on his election to the highest post of leadership in our Leninist party and to wish him fruitful work in the name of the happiness and prosperity of our great multinational socialist motherland and in the name of the triumph of communism and peace on earth.

Declaring their boundless devotion to the cause of the Communist Party and rallying their ranks even more closely around its Leninist Central Committee and Politburo headed by Comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the communists and all of the workers of Soviet Kirghizstan are demonstrating these days conscientiousness and organization in work and are directing their creative energy toward the successful implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress and of the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and toward the successful fulfillment of the tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The ardent national support of the party's domestic and foreign policy is convincing evidence of its correctness and soundness. Comrade K. U. Chernenko has said: "The party is marching firmly along its selected path -- the path of building communism and peace. So it was before. So it will always be!".

The Soviet people and our foreign friends have welcomed the plenum decisions as evidence of continuity in the policy of the Leninist party. Comrade K. U. Chernenko said in his speech during the plenum: "Continuity is not an abstract concept, but a living and real thing. Its essence lies primarily in moving forward without stopping--moving, relying on all that has been achieved before, creatively enriching it and concentrating the collective thought and energies of the communists, the working class and all of the people on unresolved tasks and on the key problems of today and the future. This imposes a high responsibility on all of us".

Comrades!

In light of the statements and conclusions that are contained in Comrade K. U. Chernenko's speech, we must today outline during the plenum of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee specific tasks for the republic party organization in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the subsequent CPSU Central Committee Plenums and the tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

You know that Comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, devoted special attention in his speech during the February plenum



to questions about further improving party leadership style, improving the work of the state apparatus, clearly delimiting the functions of party committees with the tasks of state and economic bodies, and eliminating duplication in their work.

It is necessary to point out that the republic's party committees have recently begun to demonstrate more creative search, efficiency and purposefulness in solving key economic and social tasks and in the communist indoctrination of the workers. They are concentrating their efforts more and more on working with people, have begun to hold fewer meetings and sessions of different types, and are strengthening their control over the practical fulfillment of party and government decisions.

As Comrade K. U. Chernenko has pointed out, not everything has been arranged as it should be in party leadership style and in improving the work of the state apparatus. There are quite a few examples where the leaders of soviets, ministries and enterprises are tolerating a formal and superficial approach to the task, do not display the required independence and persistence, and place on party bodies too many questions which should be resolved by themselves.

Let us take as an example the Ministry of Food Industry. Comrade Ryspayev, the minister, has repeatedly reported to the Central Committee that the ministry has significantly overfulfilled the gross output target last year and during the first three years of the five-year plan. The facts in this regard are correct. However, he is completely silent about the fact that this has been achieved only by overfulfilling the plan for delivering raw sugar to the republic and by overfulfilling the tobacco leaf production plan. Concerning the fact that the plans for the production of all of the most important types of products -- bread and roll items, vegetable oil, champagne and other wine items, and mineral waters -- have turned out to be a complete fiasco, not a word has passed his lips.

Comrade Ryspayev was recently subjected in the Central Committee Buro to sharp criticism for the shortcomings in his work. It is necessary to suppose that he will draw the appropriate conclusions from this.

The Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee is receiving very many letters concerning the unsatisfactory work of municipal services enterprises, especially those in the city of Frunze. The workers are rightfully complaining about deficiencies in the water supply, poor heating, and the low quality of housing repairs. All of these questions should be resolved in a timely and planned manner on the spot by the ispolkoms of the city and rayon soviets and by the organization of the republic's Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services. Despite numerous assertions, however, Comrade Suyumbayev, the minister of housing and municipal services, and Comrade Mokenov, the chairman of the Frunze Gorispolkom, have not taken comprehensive measures to correct the situation. It is time for Comrades Suyumbayev and Mokenov not only to know the largest bottlenecks in the population's municipal services but also to eliminate them and resolve the questions, which have been raised by the workers, in a timely fashion.



Let us say right out that the Ministry of Agriculture has not reorganized its work. Formal and bureaucratic measures essentially prevail in its management style. Instead of engaging in the organization of practical help for the rayons and farms, the ministry's staff has drowned itself and its local bodies in a stream of paper. During 1983, this ministry sent 36,000 documents to its lower links and other bodies, or 110 for each specialist on the staff.

At the same time, the ministry and its specialists have still not thoroughly examined the reasons for the large sheep murrain, the dryness of cows, and the sharp decrease in the productivity of dairy cattle, which exist in a number of rayons.

Unfortunately, this type of faulty work style is also peculiar to several other ministries and departments. Their directors often turn to party committees on purely economic and trivial matters. The Ministry of Culture (Comrade Musupova), for example, requested the Central Committee to help in reserving rooms in the Kirgizstan Hotel for artists from one of the theaters which were on tour in Frunze, and the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education (Comrade Tursunov) asked for help in apportioning paint and varnish products and sanitary engineering equipment.

On the other hand, instances of petty tutelage and the substitution for soviet and economic bodies, where individual party raykoms undertake to solve different questions concerning production technologies and spend a great deal of time on collecting different information, have not been eliminated. At the same time, they work poorly at strengthening the rayon agro-industrial association's apparatus with qualified personnel and do not increase their responsibility in solving questions connected with the economic life of the rayons.

The practice of substituting for economic directors dampens the ardor of personnel and, moreover, is fraught with the danger of weakening the role of the party committee as a body for political leadership. Comrade K. U. Chernenko said during the CPSU Central Committee plenum: "For party committees, being engaged in the economy means primarily working with the people who are managing the economy. This must always be remembered".

The authority of a party organization and the strength of its influence wholly and completely depend on the personal example of the communists -- the directors and the rank and file -- on how they fulfill their vanguard role in work and social life. Unfortunately, all communists do not set a good example. Last year, more than 700 party members in the republic did not fulfill their plans. The largest number of them fall to the share of the Osh (Comrade Kul'matov) and Naryn (Comrade Sydykov) oblast party organizations and the Alamedinskiy (Comrade Mamyrkaliyev) and Talasskiy (Comrade Bayyzbekov) rayon party organizations.

The workers are asking quite rightfully: How can party organizations and communists stand loafers, drunkards, those who have been taken ill with the

disease of narrow-mindedness, and those in whose soul nothing of the party remains? Unfortunately, individual party committees and primary party organizations have weakened their exactingness on communists and are not creating a situation of mutual exactingness and implacability toward shortcomings and mean actions.

Liberalism and all-forgiving absolution lead to undesirable consequences. This is what happened, in particular, in At-Bashinskiy Rayon. Messages from the rank-and-file communist and workers on the Sovkhoz imeni 50th Anniversary of the USSR about the irregular actions of its former directors and about embezzlements of socialist property repeatedly arrived in the party raykom. The raykom, however, did not listen to them. The clear violations, which were committed by individual sovkhoz specialists, did not receive the necessary evaluation by the party raykom buro. The result? The violations became even more and they acquired the nature of obvious abuses. As a result of this, it was necessary to remove and punish 14 specialists and the director of the sovkhoz.

The unprincipled position of the At-Bashinskiy Party Raykom and of Comrade Dzhumagazyev, its first secretary, was not noted in time and did not receive a party appraisal by the buro of the Naryn Party Obkom.

When talking about the purity of party ranks, there cannot be any indulgences, or any deviations from Leninist principles. We must always remember that a communist earns respect among the masses by his personal example in the struggle for the people's cause.

Comrades!

An exceptionally important task of the republic party organization today is to fulfill the instructions of the December 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum consistently and steadfastly. As is known, the December plenum gave a thorough appraisal of the state of affairs in the area of the country's social and economic development and clearly formulated the key economic and social tasks. Comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said in his speech during the February CPSU Central Committee Plenum: "It is especially emphasized in the adopted decree that it is important now to maintain the achieved tempo and universal attitude for the practical fulfillment of the tasks, to steadfastly raise the level of party and state leadership of the economy, to develop positive trends more energetically and to attach a stable nature to them. Our main duty is to consistently fulfill these instructions of the plenum."

As was already pointed out during the previous Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Plenum, the republic has successfully coped with its tasks for 1983 and for the first three years of the five-year plan as a whole with respect to the production and sale of industrial products and the sale to the state of all the main types of agricultural products. Construction personnel have begun to work more stably.

The build-up of the economic potential created favorable conditions for raising the living standards of the republic's population. Commodity turnover increased, and the volume of sales of consumer services to the population grew. Housing construction was implemented on a broad scale. The network of social and cultural establishments significantly expanded.

The republic's work collectives supported with their whole heart the party's call for an above-the-plan increase in labor productivity by one percent and a decrease in production costs by an additional 0.5 percent. In the 1984 socialist obligations, it is planned to produce additional products in industry worth 45 million rubles and to fulfill construction and assembly work by more than six million rubles in the republic through an above-plan increase in labor productivity. In agriculture, the planned increase in labor productivity and decrease in costs will provide an opportunity to produce an additional 22,000 tons of grain, 1,000 tons of tobacco, 4,500 tons of potatoes, 6,000 tons of vegetables, 3,000 tons of fruit and berries, 10,500 tons of milk, and 7.5 million eggs.

High demands must be imposed on those who give their word but do not keep it, who relax production and work discipline, and who do not fulfill their civil and patriotic duty to the motherland. Under present conditions, there can be no other approach to evaluating the activity of people no matter in what sector they have worked. This high demand flows from the decisions of the February 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

Comrade K. U. Chernenko pointed out during the February CPSU Central Committee Plenum: "For us, the question of organization and order is a key and highly principled one. There cannot be two opinions about this. Any lack of discipline or irresponsibility does not only turn into material costs for society. It causes serious social and moral damage. We communists understand this well; millions of Soviet people understand this. It is quite natural that the measures, which have been adopted by the party to raise labor, production, planning, and state discipline and to strengthen socialist legality, have indeed received universal approval ... However, it would not be true to suppose that everything has already been done. No, comrades, life teaches that we cannot weaken in any way".

This high requirement is dictated not only by the complicated and large-scale social and economic tasks but also by the ever more strained international situation.

Meanwhile, we still have many shortcomings and omissions and a lack of discipline and organization here.

The fact that everything has not been done in industry to shift the economy to the path of intensive development and that, in addition, several ministries, departments and enterprises are disrupting the fulfillment of the five-year plan's goals, cannot fail to disturb us.

Among them is the Ministry of Light Industry whose enterprises failed to deliver 182 million rubles worth of production during the first 3 years of the five-year plan.

The Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, Ministry of Construction and the Fisheries Administration have tolerated a serious lagging behind the goals of the five-year plan. A total of 33 percent of the enterprises in the Ministry of Local Industry, including the Bakyt and Aktilek associations, the Kalininskiy Industrial Combine, the Sosnovskaya Factory, and others have not fulfilled their quotas for the first three years of the five-year plan.

Individual enterprises are not fulfilling their quotas for the production of a number of very important types of products. Thus, plans for 37 items have not been fulfilled during the 3 years: the Mayli-Say Electric Bulb Plant failed to deliver more than 35 million electric bulbs and the Osh Pump Plant -- 7,500 centrifugal pumps. Many enterprises in the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry are working especially unsatisfactorily. They failed to deliver 256,000 tons of cement, approximately 40 million conventional slate tiles and 15.1 million pieces of wall material during the three years.

Did these ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations have real opportunities for insuring the fulfillment of the plan or for significantly decreasing the lagging behind that had been tolerated? These opportunities existed and they exist today. First of all, there is the maximum utilization of the production capacities that have been built.

Two of the main causes of this situation are the absence of the necessary organizational and indoctrinational work and the serious shortcomings in the organization of labor and production.

Our productivity is growing slowly, and advanced forms for organizing and stimulating labor are being introduced poorly. In January the enterprises of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways, Ministry of Procurement, Ministry of Rural Construction, Ministry of Construction, Ministry of the Food Industry, and Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry did not manage their labor productivity growth rate goals. The existing capabilities for its increase are not being used completely.

As an analysis shows, this is basically occurring as a result of significant work time losses due to idle time, absence, and failure to report with the administration's permission. During last year alone, 16.2 million rubles worth of products less were obtained in the republic because of these losses.

Work time losses are especially great in the enterprises of the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, Ministry of Construction, and Ministry of Rural Construction.



Contract obligations are not being fulfilled. In January, the plans for deliveries by the republic's industry were fulfilled by only 96.9 percent, including inter-republic deliveries -- by 97.9 percent. A total of 79 production associations and enterprises did not cope with their obligations; products worth 10.9 million rubles were not delivered by them contrary to the agreed contracts.

A serious lag in such a main indicator as the increase in labor productivity, has been tolerated in many enterprises even during January of this year.

Many of the republic's enterprises are continuing to produce low quality products and are violating the requirements of norm and technical documents. As a result, products totalling more than 12 million rubles were excluded from the accounts on the fulfillment of the production plan during the period of the five-year plan that has elapsed. During 1983 alone, the sale of individual types of items was prohibited in 220 cases. A total of 239 fines were assessed primarily against the enterprises of the Ministries of the Meat and Dairy Industry, the Food Industry and the Fruit and Vegetable Industry.

We are still not devoting the necessary attention to the production of goods for the people and the established plans for their production are being disrupted as a result. In January of this year, 54 enterprises or 22.2 percent of the overall number, did not fulfill their stipulated plans. The enterprises of the Ministries of Light Industry, the Food Industry, the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, and of Procurement began the year especially poorly. Eight enterprises of union subordination did not fulfill the January plan for the production of cultural, everyday and household goods.

I would like once again to recall the requirement of the December 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum that the time has come to talk not simply about the shortcomings in the production of goods for the people but about the specific workers who stand behind these deficiencies.

All is not well in trade. The Ministry of Trade did not fulfill the commodity turnover plan in January, taking the additional target into account, despite that commodity stocks on 1 January 1984 were eight percent more here than on the same day of last year.

In order to fulfill the retail commodity turnover plan, it is necessary to enliven purposeful work in all trade sectors, to study continuously the demand for goods, and to strengthen work and production discipline in the collectives of the trade enterprises. I will say right out that we still do not see active actions by Comrade Atashev, the deputy chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers who manages trade matters, and also by the Trade and Consumer Services department of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee (Comrade Kydykov) in solving this task.

The growing level of the population's demands requires an improvement in consumer services work. Here, we have seriously lagged behind the average union indicators for the level of services provided per capita.

There are quite a few shortcomings in automotive and railroad transport. Empty trips by motor vehicles are still great, the demurrage of motor vehicles and railroad cars is above the norm and instances of additions to unfulfilled transportation volumes and of the inefficient use and embezzlement of fuel and lubricants are common.

The Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways (Comrade Orozaliyev) has disrupted the fulfillment of the plan for transporting freight to many ministries, departments and industrial and construction enterprises.

There would be much fewer serious shortcomings noted in the work of industry and transportation if Comrade Ponomarev, deputy chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers, and Comrades Perfil'yev, Sultanov and Rysmendiyeu, who are chiefs of Central Committee departments, had created more intensity and activity in their work and had examined the state of affairs in their entrusted sectors in an exacting manner. One cannot fail to mention this today during the Central Committee plenum.

Comrades!

The state of affairs in the agro-industrial complex seriously disturbs us. Many farms are not fulfilling their stipulated state tasks.

Take Moskovskiy Rayon. Here, five farms have not fulfilled the plans of the first three years of the five-year plan for the purchase of grain, five -- for milk, four -- for meat, and half of the farms -- for fruits and berries. On the whole, Moskovskiy Rayon owed the state during this time 1,067 tons of meat, 297 tons of milk, 3,641 tons of grain, and 5,152 tons of fruit and berries. When and how do you, Comrades Logvinov and Orozaliyev, intend to pay off this debt?

It is necessary to mention that the situation with the fulfillment of the plan for the sale of individual types of products, in particular meat, is not taking shape well everywhere this year. By 16 February, 7,600 tons, or only a third of the quarterly plan had been purchased, and Kalininskiy and Panfilovskiy rayons and Osh Oblast had turned it over in an amount which did not exceed one-fifth of the plan.

One cannot weaken for a single day control over the production and sale of milk to the state or tolerate a decrease in the productivity of the cows. Whereas 2,500 tons of milk more than the plan were turned over to the state during the last month and a half for the republic as a whole, its procurement rates in Osh and Naryn oblasts threaten to disrupt the fulfillment of the quarterly plan.

I will say frankly that the commission of the Presidium of the Council of Ministers, which was established for this and which is headed by Comrade Khodos, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, is taking the direction of the agro-industrial complex timidly into its hands. Common opinion is that this commission has still not found itself and that it is



continuing to direct this branch as the separate ministries directed it. As commission chairman, Comrade Khodos is not imposing high exactingness on the directors of the ministries and departments that are included in the agro-industrial complex and he often gets away from solving questions. In such a situation, Comrade Naumov, Central Committee secretary, and the Agriculture and Food Industry Department of the Central Committee are forced to busy themselves with purely economic affairs, even to the compiling of schedules for the turning in of cattle, their placement, etc. This, of course, is not their concern. It is no accident that many party raykoms often complain about the obvious lack of efficiency in the solution of questions which are within the competency of the agro-industrial complex commission. You see, as is known, the commission has quite a large working staff headed by Comrade Bazarbayev, deputy chairman of the agro-industrial complex. Evidently,, it is already time for Comrades Khodos and Bazarbayev to seriously improve their methods and -- so to speak -- to march in step with the requirements of the times.

Comrades!

Questions of capital construction must always be at the center of our attention. Here, unfortunately, a large lag is being tolerated.

In January of this year, 1.4 million rubles less of fixed capital were commissioned than during the same month of last year, or 15 percent of the quarterly plan. Only 1,300 square meters of housing were commissioned; this is two percent of the quarterly plan. A total of 134 organizations, or 44 percent of their overall number, did not cope with the monthly plans for contract work. The plan for contract work was fulfilled by 94 percent for the republic as a whole through state capital investments, and by only 76 percent at projects under construction.

The construction ministries are poorly engaged in increasing labor productivity. During the first three years of the five-year plan, it grew by only 4.6 percent instead of the 7.4 percent in the five-year plan. Here, the plans for mechanizing and industrializing construction work and for incorporating advanced technology are not being fulfilled every year.

Comrades!

One of the main directions in economic progress is the incorporation of scientific and technical achievements into production.

In his speech during the February plenum, Comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, pointed out that intensification, the accelerated introduction of scientific and technical achievements into production, and the implementation of large-scale complex programs should -- in the final analysis -- raise our society's productive forces to a qualitatively new level.

The republic has enormous capabilities at its disposal here, but they are being used very poorly. Thus, the mastery of 511 tasks in incorporating the achievements of science into production was provided for during 1983, but they were

actually fulfilled by only 87 percent. Among those who are lagging behind according to this important indicator are those same ministries again about whom we talked above -- they are the Ministry of the Construction Material Industry, the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the Ministry of Construction and the Ministry of Rural Construction.

As a result of this attitude toward incorporating the achievements of science, the technical level of many of the republic's enterprises does not correspond to modern requirements. Reconstruction and the technical re-equipping of production are being carried out at slow tempos in a number of enterprises.

At the same time, the republic's powerful scientific potential is not being fully used. The task of organizing the entire complex of scientific and technical work in the system of the republic's Academy of Sciences and scientific institutions has still not been adjusted to the necessary degree as yet.

The republic's Gosplan and Academy of Sciences must strengthen the organization, planning and coordination of scientific research and insure the concentration of the main scientific forces and resources on the main scientific avenues depending on the requirements of the national economy and the republic's culture.

Comrades!

During the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, Comrade K. U. Chernenko proposed specific problems connected with the party's policy of seriously restructuring the economic management system and our entire economic mechanism and with the broad economic experiment in expanding the rights and increasing the responsibility of enterprises.

In our republic, seven electrical engineering industry enterprises are participating in the experiment. The necessary help has been provided to the enterprises and, as they have reported to the Central Committee, they are ready to work under the conditions of the experiment. At the same time, a check has shown that the problems of material and technical support in the 1984 plan and the sale of manufactured items have been poorly worked out by the USSR Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry and the republic's Gossnab.

The directors and party organizations of the enterprises mentioned are not displaying persistence and stubbornness in the elimination of these deficiencies and they are not achieving solutions to the urgent questions that flow from the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on the economic experiment. The Industry Department of the Central Committee (Comrade Perfil'yev); Comrade Ponomarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Comrade Dadabayev, chairman of the republic's Gossnab, must take the work of the enterprises which are performing the economic experiment under their special control. Here, we do not see the active help of the republic's Gosplan.

The Central Committee Bureau and the Central Committee departments must stubbornly and persistently overcome the inertia of individual economic directors. The center of gravity in economic activity must be transferred more and more to where many questions on the management of the economy should be essentially solved -- to the ministries, departments, local soviet and economic bodies, enterprises and associations. In this regard, a corresponding reorganization in the activity of the Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers, Gosplan, Gossnab, ministries, and departments is required. It seems to us that it would be worthwhile for the Council of Ministers to make the ministers more strictly responsible for the state of affairs in the branches of the national economy that are headed by them.

Questions concerning the insuring of the safekeeping of socialist property, especially in agriculture, trade and the cooperative system, remain a large problem in the national economy. A great deal here also depends on the directors of the appropriate ministries, departments, enterprises, organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Party control in this sector of work should be constant and effective. It is necessary to involve the forces of all work collectives in the struggle to safeguard the national wealth, to enliven the work of the people's controllers, and to significantly improve the work of the appropriate subunits of the republic's Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The problems of intensifying production, further democratizing management, correctly organizing labor, materially and morally stimulating it, and raising a zealous worker patriot are solved most effectively under the conditions of the brigade contract.

The special decrees which have been adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee on this question must be strictly carried out. Unfortunately, the task of expanding the brigade form for organizing and stimulating work is moving forward slowly. Although more than 60 percent of all the workers in industry have been embraced by this form, we are still not seeing the necessary return.

It was repeatedly noted during the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee plenum that the Kirghiz Trade Unions Council (Comrade Abakirov), its republic committees, and the State Committee for Labor (Comrade Yendovitskiy) must engage everywhere in questions concerning the generalization, introduction, dissemination of the brigade forms for organizing and stimulating work in the republic's enterprises and monitor the work of ministries, departments, associations and enterprises in this matter. It is still not possible to say that they are fully engaged in this task.

Party committees must establish the strictest control over the organization and arrangement of work in the new brigades and hold directors, who are hindering the introduction of the progressive work organization and payment forms, strictly responsible.

Comrades!

The important tasks of the party's ideological work during the present stage, the stage of improving developed socialism, were quite clearly formulated in the speech of Comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during the special plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

It was emphasized during the plenum that the inexhaustible source of the party's strength has always been, is and will be -- as experience confirms -- its bond with the masses, the civic activity of millions of workers and their proprietary approach to production matters and the problems of public life. Comrade K. U. Chernenko especially emphasized the exceptional importance of continually collating party policy and its decisions and actions primarily with the thoughts of the working class and with its enormous social, political and class feelings; to listen to the words that are coming from the worker's midst; and to support the creative beginnings and initiatives of the masses.

All of this requires the strengthening of the party organization's influence on the masses -- a new approach to leadership of the indoctrinational process; the updating, enrichment and actualization of the content of ideological and indoctrinational work and of its forms and methods; and the strengthening of our propaganda's aggressiveness.

The republic's party organizations have done a great deal to carry out the decisions of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

However, there are still quite a few omissions in the direction of ideological work and in its content. Such shortcomings, which have taken roots in its content, as the avoidance of sharp problems of life, formalism and window-dressing, are being slowly overcome.

We have at our disposal numerous channels for influencing the masses and they must be used more energetically and purposefully.

One of these powerful channels is the political and economic educational system. Here, thousands of our skilled propagandists are employed. At the same time, individual party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms are superficially directing the political training and economic educational system and verbal political agitation, they are not seeing to it that they really serve the interests of solving economic, social and indoctrinational tasks. In the party organizations of Talas Oblast, for example, schools for the study of basic economic problems have not even been established in the economic educational system, and there are few of them in Naryn Oblast and Issyk-Atinskiy Rayon. The party and economic aktiv schools, which have been established in the Osh, Naryn and Talas obkoms, are operating poorly.

The press, television and radio are a powerful channel for influencing people. A total of 110 newspapers with a print per issue of more than 1.2 million copies are now being published in the republic. The inhabitants of the republic have almost 530,000 televisions and more than 800,000 radios. More than 2,000 creative workers are now employed in our press, television and radio. This is a large force. Unfortunately, the articles of our mass information and propaganda media are not always effective and well reasoned.



It is necessary to use more persistently such an important channel for influencing the masses as the participation of supervisors of all ranks in ideological and indoctrinational work and the skilled informing of the workers through them about the most important questions in economic and social organizational development.

Active participation in ideological and indoctrinational work, however, has not become a vital requirement for all directors. Under different pretexts, some comrades shun meetings with the workers, do not appear before them on problems concerning domestic political and international life, and do not report on their work.

It is evidently necessary to correct matters here so that all directors will consider their primary duty to be participation in the indoctrination of the people and inform the workers about the state of affairs in the branches and collectives that are headed by them. In this connection, the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee intends to organize in a planned manner within the work collectives the reporting of ministers, state committee chairmen and other directors of the republic's departments on the state of affairs in the branches that are headed by them. Such reports are being planned in the press and on television and radio.

We expect a more important contribution to the cause of the communist indoctrination of the masses from our literary writers, artists, composers, cinematographers, and art institutions.

The party organizations have been called upon to conduct ideological and indoctrinational work in a differentiated manner, considering the needs of the different population layers. Constant attention on the indoctrination of youth is especially needed. It is especially necessary here to improve the role and responsibility of higher and general educational schools and of vocational and technical schools.

Just as throughout the country, an interesting discussion is taking place in the republic on the CPSU Central Committee draft "The Basic Directions in Reforming the General Educational and Professional School".

The republic's workers are unanimously supporting the CPSU Central Committee draft on the basic directions in reforming the general educational and professional school!

Under the conditions of the sharply aggravated international situation, it is exceptionally important to strengthen our counterpropaganda and to convincingly unmask hostile intrigues. Party committees must continuously feed ideological personnel and primary party organizations with the arguments, facts and numerical data which are required for performing purposeful counterpropaganda work.

Such negative factors as the unworthy conduct of a communist, especially that of a leader, the abuse of official position, and a careless attitude toward

the work entrusted, inflict a great deal of damage on the moral and political climate in society. Such cases are still being observed. Comrade Konurbayev, the republic's former minister of local industry, arranged a drinking spree and acted unworthily because of this instead of engaging in work while on a trip to Moscow. Comrade Sadykov, the former chairman of the Kirghiz SSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products, demonstrated unconscientiousness, abused alcoholic beverages, surrounded himself with loyal people, and arranged pleasure trips in his official vehicle. Comrade Ablesov, the republic's former minister of construction, committed serious misdemeanors in his personal conduct. Comrade Dikikh, the former general director of the Kirgizneft' Association, engaged in padding the petroleum production figures, eyewash and the abuse of his official position.

The Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee has punished these comrades. They have been dismissed from their positions and have received stern party punishments. However, we must today say right out that these cases should not have even existed.

It is necessary to decisively put an end to such displays. Unfortunately, people, who try with all their efforts to embellish the actual state of affairs with the fulfillment of plans and who sometimes even resort to direct padding are still encountered among our directors. It is necessary in the future to wage an implacable struggle against these impermissible manifestations, using all the resources that we have. The republic's Central Statistical Administration (Comrade Almayev), People's Control Committee (Comrade Minich) and procurator office (Comrade Dryzha) must occupy a more energetic and aggressive position on these matters.

Cases of an inattentive attitude toward the lawful requirements and needs of the people; displays of bureaucratism; the unfair distribution of housing, passes, bonuses, and setting of pensions a condescending and -- at times -- clearly protective attitude toward money-grabbers, bribe-takers and profiteers; interruptions in trade in basic needs goods; and disruptions in the operation of municipal and personal services are inflicting a great deal of damage.

Cases exist where those to whom leading positions have been entrusted resolve questions unjustly and abuse their official position. Thus, Comrade Malabekov, chairman of the Kara-Balta Gorispolkom, distributed apartments by himself, without considering the opinion of the collective and the trade union committee. Cases of a formal examination of workers' letters and complaints are being tolerated. People sometimes receive heartless written answers instead of help and advice. Is it really normal that the workers of the Frunze Gorispolkom (Comrade Mokenov) last year never checked letters with a trip to the spot? It is no accident that every other letter from the city of Frunze goes to higher levels.

All of these and other shortcomings decrease the effectiveness of our ideological work and the efforts of many thousand propagandists, lecturers, agitators, and political information officers. Bureaucratism, callousness and unfairness must have no place in our life.



The primary task of party committees is to insure a thorough explanation of the materials and documents of the special CPSU Central Committee plenum and of the statements and conclusions that are contained in the speech of K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during the plenum. It is necessary to make every worker aware that the domestic and foreign policy of our party and of its Central Committee, unanimously supported by all of the people, remains unchanged and that the Central Committee will strictly and consistently implement in the future the Leninist policy which was outlined by the 26th Party Congress and developed and made more precise by the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

All means, forms and methods of propaganda and agitation -- press, television, radio, the political and economic training system, lectures, reports, political information sessions, and discussions -- must be widely used in explaining the materials and documents of the February 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. During February, it is necessary to conduct special classes, which are devoted to the study of Comrade K. U. Chernenko's speech during the CPSU Central Committee plenum and to the other documents of the plenum, in all links of political training and economic educational system and in the mass forms of propaganda

The inexhaustible strength of Soviet communists lies in the solidarity of their ranks, friendly and harmonious work, and the unbreakable unity of the party and people. All of us today note with deep satisfaction that the Leninist Central Committee and its guiding core -- the Politburo -- are operating in a friendly and cohesive manner. This permits it to adopt adjusted and thoroughly weighed solutions which are greeted by universal approval and support and which lead to the strengthening of the union of the working class, the peasants and the intelligentsia and the fraternal friendship of the peoples of the Soviet country.

The election campaign for the USSR Supreme Soviet, which is now taking place, is clear evidence of the unity of the party and the people and of the universal approval of the Leninist party's policy.

In accordance with the Constitution of the USSR, 41 USSR Supreme Soviet deputies will be elected from the republic. All of the candidates have been nominated unanimously by work collectives. There are 20 workers and kolkhoz members, four scientific and cultural figures, 14 party and soviet workers, representatives of the armed forces, 13 women, and nine candidates below 30 years of age among the nominated candidates. Non-party members represent 29.9 percent of the candidates. Kirghiz, Russians, Ukrainians, Uzbeks, and representatives of other nationalities have been nominated as candidates for deputy.

In October of this year, the republic's workers will solemnly celebrate the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Kirghiz SSR and the Kirghiz Communist Party. This great holiday of the friendship and brotherhood of USSR

peoples will be a report by the communists and all Kirghiz workers to the party and the Soviet people about what they have achieved in the construction of communism. The greeting of this national and radiant holiday with worthy successes in social, economic and cultural development and in the fulfillment of national economic plans is the sacred patriotic duty of each work collective and of each communist and worker in Kirghizstan.

All of us will look into the future with firm convictions, knowing that the truly party, business-like and creative atmosphere, which is characteristic of the activity of the Leninist Central Committee and its Politburo, is a guarantee of a further growth in CPSU authority and of the successful solution of the great and complicated communist construction tasks which are facing the Soviet people.

Permit me to assure the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, that the communist and workers of Soviet Kirghizstan, who have been armed with the clear and accurate instructions of the February CPSU Central Committee Plenum, will exert all of their strength, knowledge and experience to successfully fulfill the decisions of the 26th party congress and the tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan and will make an important contribution to the further strengthening of our multinational socialist motherland's economic and defensive might.

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## REGIONAL

### UZBEK FIRST SECRETARY, ARTISTS ATTACK WEST, OUTLINE GOALS

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 2 Mar 84 pp 1,3

[UzTAG Article: "To Be a True Helper of the Party, To Create For the People; Meeting of Representatives of the Uzbekistan Creative Intelligentsia"]

[Excerpts] The tasks currently facing workers in literature and art are great. They have a great responsibility to the people and to the party, whose helpers they have been and presently are at all stages of our country's existence and in all spheres of activity of the people. Large-scale tasks have been set before the country's workers, including also the creative intelligentsia, at the June and December (1983) and February (1984) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee in the presentations by comrade K. U. Chernenko.

The meeting which was held 1 March in the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee dealt with the place of each artist in the all-people's struggle for realization of these tasks, with his desire to serve the work of the party by his talent, with educating the citizen in communist society, and with personal participation in the matters of the entire country. Writers, composers, artists, cinematographers, dramatists, architects, and journalists representing all the generations of creative workers in the republic gathered at this meeting.

First Secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee I. B. Usmankhodzhayev spoke before the participants. He noted that the hearts of communists, of the millions of Soviet people, and of all progressive humanity were deeply saddened by the great loss -- the death of Secretary General of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

Communists and all the Soviet people are even more tightly closing their ranks around the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and the Politburo Central Committee. They are announcing their fervent support of the party's policies and their intent to unalterably bring these policies to life.

It is a well-known fact that our party has always expressed paternal concern for the development of artistic creativity, and in turn the creative intelligentsia has answered with its devotion to the lofty communist ideals.

The constant concern of the Communist Party, its Central Committee and Politburo for the fruitful development of Soviet literature and art is dictated by the Leninist understanding of that great role which all types of art play in communist upbringing.

Possessing a certain emotional charge, clear imagery and the capacity to deeply affect the hearts and souls of people, as well as their feelings and ideas, the works of literature and art, of cinema and theatre, of music and architecture have been called upon to formulate the ideology of the new man, his moral and aesthetic ideals, and to serve as a powerful means not only of recognizing, but also of transforming life, an effective weapon in the struggle against the bourgeois ideology which is foreign to us.

In the most significant works of literature, theatre, cinema, music, art, and sculpture, we have seen heroes who not only act decisively, but who also have deep thoughts and emotions, and are thereby close and attractive to the contemporary worker -- a literate man seeking answers to life's complex questions. These works are noted for their deep insight into life, their sympathy with the most important problems of modern times, and their truthful, truly artistic reflection of reality.

The repertoire of theatres and concert collectives has been expanded and enriched. Their moral-artistic level has increased, and works dealing with Soviet reality have taken a more notable place.

The architects of our republic, who have skillfully combined innovation in their art with national traditions in urban construction, deserve words of praise.

We are sincerely gladdened by the large influx of young creative forces into literature and art, the emergence of new talented authors of first books and literary publications, and debuts in the cinema and theatre, in painting, architecture and music.

The association between creative workers and organizations and real life has become closer. Writers, artists, composers, and cinematographers are showing great attention to the work of the labor collectives of plants, construction sites, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and developers of new land. Now they are frequent and welcome guests here. Such undertakings as the patronage of literary journals, publications, theatres, and movie studios by the major construction sites of the five-year period, establishing literary posts, and the work of propaganda teams with the participation of actors from capital and oblast theatres should be encouraged in every way.

The accomplishments of modern Uzbek literature and art are indisputable, but the increased demand of the multi-million audience does not allow us to content ourselves with these alone. The varied lifestyle of our people itself, in all its social and moral aspects, requires new artistic discoveries and bold images which possess great educational impact.

We cannot reconcile ourselves with the fact that at times there still appear drab colorless works which are not filled with deep thought or true knowledge of

life. It is good that the theme of contemporaneity is becoming ever more important in our literature, in the cinema, in theatre, and in painting. However, at times it is still resolved superficially, without penetration into the psychology of the modern laborer, without an in-depth knowledge of his cares and worries, and the riches of his inner world.

Such a person, the true patriot, is a great master of his craft, a courageous worker who deserves to be personified in art in all his spiritual richness, in the full sense of the word, in his full scale. For the soviet artist, who is himself flesh of the flesh of the working man, there is no more noble or inspiring task!

However, it also happens that due to false diversion, the author forgets about the main and indispensable requirement presented to the artistic work of any genre -- its social significance, which is made up of such basic fundamental concepts as party loyalty, nationality and accuracy to life's truths.

As noted at the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the starting point in the creativity of the artist was and still is his civil position. Only the party approach helps us to comprehend the foremost tendencies of contemporaneity. True talent does not sequester itself away from life and allows neither popular embellishment of reality nor artificial overemphasis on the seamy phenomena.

In some works of literature, theatre and cinema, misfortunes, family problems, and social and moral inertness are placed in the forefront without any substantiation. However, a person, especially a young person, needs an ideal. He needs a hero whose ideological-political and moral manner can serve as an example. Such people live and work beside us; it is necessary only to bring them to the screen, to the stage, and to the pages of books.

In accordance with the assignments of the five-year plan, grandiose industrial and hydrotechnical construction and development of virgin lands is being conducted in our country. Every resident of the republic now knows about this. However, men of literature and art rarely address these events on a wide scale. The same lag in literature and art behind reality is also apparent when we speak of the life of production and scientific collectives, of the role of youth, of the great changes taking place on the farm, and of the life of the school.

The professional and artistic level of plays presented by some of our theatres also leaves something to be desired. Some collectives are still not showing the necessary principle and expression of opinion in their selection of plays. The repertoires include weak works whose heroes are locked into a circle of petty interests far from the main matters and concerns of the people. There are few stage productions and concert programs which emotionally and passionately tell of the present day state of affairs in our country and our republic and of the role of the Soviet people in preserving and strengthening peace on earth.



The republic's dramatists and composers continue to fall short before the all-union viewer. Plays and musical works by our authors are still rarely performed on the stages of capital theatres, as well as in the theatres of fraternal republics.

The presentation stressed the fact that in light of the current situation of an ever intensifying ideological struggle, when bourgeois propaganda is making a vicious attack and will not disdain to use any means to belittle our achievements and to besmirch all that is dear and sacred to the Soviet people, the promulgation of the truth about socialist society and its advantages and peaceful politics is an exceptionally important task. It is the duty of every creative worker, every cultural activist, to apply all his skill and all his talent to the noble cause of international education of people, and of formulating in every Soviet person better qualities which are worthy of the great tasks of building communism.

Our literary and artistic works sometimes still lack the scope, courage and depth in presenting important questions of modern life, including questions associated with the acute ideological struggle against the foreign influences of bourgeois propaganda. The words of the resolution of the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee regarding the fact that questions which remain unanswered are beneficial only to our class enemy are just as true for workers in literature and art as they are for workers in the press, radio and television. A writer, artist, or man of the theatre and cinema must know how to answer these burning questions not only in publicism, but also in his artistic works, and to answer them with the passionate conviction of a fighter and citizen.

We will continue in the future to lead the struggle against any manifestations of banality and deviation from Leninist positions. Morally and artistically weak works of literature and art should not be excused and justified by the current nature of their content.

Critics should actively follow the party line in questions of literature and art, combining high standards with innate tact and with a careful attitude toward talent.

It is necessary to be guided by the directives in the resolution of the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee regarding the fact that "the chief method of influence on artistic creativity must be Marxist-Leninist criticism -- active, sensitive, and attentive to the creative search. At the same time, its task is to give a clear, party-oriented evaluation of the works which express views foreign to our society and our ideology or which allow deviations from the historical truth. Criticism can also not take a condescending approach to artistically weak and drab works."

The Soviet school, family and creative intelligentsia must educate the young generation in the spirit of devoted love to the Homeland and in the spirit of the great friendship between all the peoples of our country. In this connection, it is also necessary to particularly stress the importance of the Russian language. It is specifically the in-depth mastery of the Russian language which expands the political and scientific horizons, gives access to the aesthetic riches

of the world, brings all the Soviet nations together and makes them kin, and strengthens their international brotherhood.

In concluding his presentation, I. B. Usmankhodzhayev says: "Allow me to express my confidence that the Uzbekistan activists of literature and art, who have earned famous creative traditions, will always be true to their principles: to be active helpers of the party in communist education, to be true to the Leninist principles of internationalism, to fight for high morality and artistic excellence, to employ all means in confirming socialist principles, to repel any efforts at manifestation of bourgeois ideology, and to be passionate fighters for peace.

Representatives of the artists' unions speak out.

One of the main lines in the activity of our native party, and this means also in our creativity, is the struggle for peace, for strengthening friendship and mutual understanding between peoples, said Uygun, people's poet of Uzbekistan. There, in the West, Reagan and his party which has taken his bait, rave about nuclear war, which can lead to the end of all life on earth.

In the West, the frantic bourgeois so-called "sovietologists" maliciously lean over backwards to say that the Soviet writers write at the prompting of the Kremlin, at the direction of the party. In answering these demented, malicious critics we, like the classic in Soviet literature Mikhail Aleksandrovich Sholokhov, say: "Our malicious enemies abroad say that we, Soviet writers, write at the direction of the party. The true matter is somewhat different: each of us writes at the prompting of our own heart, and our hearts belong to the party and to our native people, whom we serve with our art."

G. A. Pugachenkova, corresponding member of the Uzbekistan SSR Academy of Sciences, focused the attention of those present at the meeting on questions associated with the preservation, study and widespread propaganda of the cultural heritage imprinted in the monuments of material and artistic culture. Much is being done in the republic in this direction. However, there are still many matters ahead which require the united efforts of scientists, restorers, and workers at various institutions.

In answer to the malicious propaganda of our ideological enemies which states that the role of the national cultures is being belittled in the national republics of the Soviet Union, says the researcher, we must present the real picture of the great achievements in its development and cognition.

Uzbekistan has at its disposal a staff of highly trained art critics. Nevertheless, they are still not doing everything possible in propagandizing our positions regarding the culture of the East in general. Often eastern specialists limit themselves to problems associated only with Uzbekistan. Broader use should be made of such channels of information as UNESCO and other international organizations.

We, art critics, could be aided by the State Publishing House for Literature and Art imeni G. Gulyam. Unfortunately, the art editorial staff and its

publication limits comprise only a small percentage as compared with literature, despite the fact that the role of art culture -- expressive and applied arts, music, and theatre -- occupy a no less important role in the life of the republic than modern literature, while the art heritage is no less rich than the classical literature and poetry of the East.

Sh. S. Abbasov, secretary of the governing board of the Uzbekistan Union of Cinematographers and USSR people's artist, notes that a number of documentary, television and artistic films are being prepared in honor of the important date -- the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Uzbek SSR and the Uzbekistan Communist party. Various measures are being taken directed at improving the quality of these films. For the purpose of creating bold, large-scale and highly artistic works in the next few years, a competition has been proposed for the best screen adaptations for artistic, documentary, and television films. After all, as yet there is still no film which gives a clear and contemporary depiction of the glorious labor of cotton pickers. And such phenomena as rerouting Siberian rivers to Central Asia, the participation of Uzbekistan in developing the non-chernozem regions, the roads and settlements of our envoys in Tyumen -- are these not suitable themes for motion pictures on a grand civil scale?!

T. F. Kadyrova, chairman of the governing board of the republic's Union of Architects, cites a notable figure. At present there are within the ranks of this organization over 700 architects capable of solving any creative problems. In recent years the army of architects has grown significantly, and is performing extensive and fruitful work in developing and improving cities and kishlaks [villages in Central Asia].

Nevertheless, there are also some unresolved questions. The organization of creative labor of architects and its position in the system of practical activity still do not correspond with the social-ideological significance of architecture in the life of society. There are still cases where architects allow themselves in their professional environment to be satisfied with a low level of project designs for mass construction or for individual structures and complexes.

The problem of training architectural personnel is presently taking on significant importance. The existing Samarkand Architectural-Construction Institute is providing training for architectural personnel for rural work. In order to radically improve the training of artist-architects, a higher school should be created in Tashkent with an architectural-artistic direction based on the departments of the Tashkent Polytechnical Institute and the Tashkent Theatrical-Artistic Institute. The operational experience of such schools in Leningrad, Vilnius, and Tbilisi has shown the expediency of such association, which facilitates the increased level of training of specialists. More care should be given to creating the necessary conditions for the creative activity of architects.

M. M. Tadzhiyev, secretary of the governing board of the Uzbekistan Composers' Union, dealt with a number of questions regarding the development of musical

art in the republic. The time has come for creating a unified system for selecting and training talented youth. The conservatory and theatrical institute should work out a joint methodology for training vocalists in the contemporary manner of singing, which combines the national traditions with the academic requirements. The theatres are waiting for new, highly artistic opera productions from the composers.

The June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee told of the need for nurturing talent, for universally supporting creative initiative, and for boldly introducing into our life all that is new and progressive -- be it a scientific discovery, an innovative proposal, or an original artistic idea. To accomplish this end, communication is being established with the creative organizations of fraternal republics, and exchange concerts are being held. It is also necessary to improve the publication of musical works. More attention should be given to writing komsomol and pioneer songs and stage variety compositions, and low-grade compositions should be soundly discouraged.

Members and candidate-members of the Bureau of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee and deputy chairmen of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers participated in the meeting.

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## REGIONAL

### ARMENIAN SUPREME SOVIET ON POOR LABOR CONDITIONS FOR WOMEN

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 2 Mar 84 p 3

[ARMENPRESS article: "Protecting the Labor and Health of Women -- A Common Concern"]

[Text] The party and the government are giving untiring attention to questions of improving the labor conditions and everyday life of women workers and of protecting their health.

At the recently held meeting of the Commission on Questions of Labor and Everyday Life of Women and Protection of Mothers and Children of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet, the question of adherence to legislation on protection of labor and health of women at enterprises in the chemical industry was discussed. The meeting was conducted by the Commission of Deputies Chairman M. Grigoryan. Speeches were presented by managers of enterprises in the sector. It was noted that although certain work is being performed at the enterprises of the chemical industry on protecting the labor and health of women and that in general the legislative requirements on the order of application of women's labor on jobs with harmful working conditions and on night shifts, on timely granting of leaves and other benefits for pregnancy and childbirth are being met, there are nevertheless significant shortcomings and omissions in this matter. At some enterprises, systematic work is not being performed on improving the sanitary-hygienic work conditions, ensuring the effective operation of the ventilation systems, and gradually relieving women from work under harmful labor conditions and on night shifts.

The speech presented by Deputy A. Pyatkova of the Deputies' Preparatory Group criticized the sanitary-hygienic condition of domestic facilities -- women's restrooms, toilets, locker rooms and shower facilities, which are almost everywhere in a neglected state and require performance of immediate capital repair. At a number of enterprises, the special clothing issued to women does not meet the minimal aesthetic requirements in terms of fabric quality and cut.

There are also shortcomings in the work of organizing medical aid to women. Timely and qualitative medical examinations and treatment of diagnosed illnesses is not always provided. The organization of public dining needs to be improved. The assortment of entrees and desserts is not varied enough, the quality of meal preparation often does not meet requirements set for treatment-and-prophylactic nutrition, etc. There is no strict control by professional unions and other public organizations and enterprises over the operation of public dining facilities.



The network of children's preschool institutions is still poorly developed, and the Polyvinilatsetat [Polyvinylacetate] and Armbytkhim [Armenian Domestic Chemical] Production Associations, as well as the Yerevan Chemical Reagents Plant still have not built one such institution. The volume of housing construction, including that of housing construction cooperatives, is still insufficient.

It was noted that the present omissions in the work of protecting the labor and health of women at enterprises of the chemical industry testify to the fact that the managers of these enterprises and the professional union organizations are not giving enough attention to ensuring the fulfillment of legal requirements and decisions by superior state organs on these matters. Deputies V. Balayan, K. Sarkisyan and others noted these facts in their presentations.

The commission came to a decision and provided specific recommendations on the examined topic. Specifically, it was recommended that the managers of associations and enterprises in the chemical industry work out additional measures directed toward the radical improvement of **women's** labor and domestic conditions, and the protection of their health. Also, they should inform the commission of the results for the first six month period of the current year.

Secretary of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium M. Bakhchinyan participated in the work of the commission meeting.

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